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Established 1887

Mitrione Abducted July 31

Uruguay Guerrillas Murder U.S. Official

By Malcolm W. Browne

ONTEVIDEO, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Dan A. Mitrione, chief American adviser to the Uruguayan government, was shot in cold blood today by terrorists who kidnapped him as a hostage ten days ago. Shortly before dawn today, police located in a Montevideo street a car which had been reported stolen several hours earlier. In it was the body of Mr. Mitrione, shot twice through the head and covered with a blanket.

On Friday, Mr. Mitrione's captors, the Tupamaros guerrillas, had issued in a communiqué that would execute him and a kidnapped Brazilian diplomat if the Uruguayan government failed to free 150 political prisoners in jail.

The government of President Pacheco Areco refused to do so with the guerrillas, who killed Mr. Mitrione's executor noon yesterday.

American official, who had been wounded by a bullet in the chest, died.

Nixon brands the killers as "wanton assassins." Page 2

At the time of his abduction, two letters to his wife, Jetta, by means of guerrillas. The letters asked her to tell the Uruguayan government to free a prisoner exchange.

Men police found the body of Mitrione, a 50-year father of the blood from his wounds.

He said the body was dressed in a suit and tie, and was lying on its back, but that the victim had not been given a chance to shave for several days.

Mr. Mitrione's wrists showed signs of rope burns, and it was noted that he was kept bound much of his time in captivity.

The Uruguayan president denounced the murder, which was the first of its kind in recent Uruguayan history, as "the greatest attack this country's political institutions have faced in this century."

It obtained quick congressional approval for a decree that today would be a day of national mourning.

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U.S. Details Cambodia Air Role

Spotters Fly With Americans

By Victor Cohn

SAIGON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The U.S. Command acknowledged today for the first time that Cambodian aerial spotters are flying aboard American-piloted observation planes and helping target bombing strikes inside Cambodia.

In response to a query, a command spokesman replied: "Yes, when their (the Cambodian) knowledge of the terrain is helpful to the mission."

The question of U.S. air support in Cambodia came into the open last week after witnesses reported U.S. planes flying bombing strikes in direct support of Cambodian troops.

Until that time, the United States maintained that its strikes in Cambodia were intended only to destroy Communist troops and supplies that would threaten U.S. and other allied troops in South Vietnam. In military parlance, such strikes are called interdiction.

But American officials today admitted that the strikes, in effect, were in direct support of Cambodian troops threatened with being overrun.

Until now, it had not been reported that Cambodian aerial spotters were flying with Americans, although witnesses reported that Cambodian ground officers were calling in U.S. air strikes.

Fighting Near Hoi

SAIGON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Heavy fighting was reported today between South Vietnamese troops and North Vietnamese regulars along a Communist infiltration route west of the northern city of Hoi.

Newsman reported from Hue that elements of the 1st South Vietnamese Division were meeting heavy resistance and possibly pinned down in mountainous jungle country near the base of O'Reilly located some 40 miles west of Hue and 12 miles east of the Laotian border.

There were no immediate details on the fighting, military sources said. They said the first base itself was reporting sporadic incoming 82 mm mortar and 75 mm recoilless rifle fire.

Parts of at least four North Vietnamese battalions were believed to be in the area around O'Reilly, the sources said. Maj. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, commander of the 1st division, said he believed the Communists wanted to seize the base.

In Cambodia, government troops last night repulsed a Communist attempt to bring the Cambodian war to the heart of Phnom Penh. Gunfire roared only 1.5 miles from Phnom Penh. Government artillery, mortars and gunboats drove back Communist guerrillas believed trying to probe the defenses of the capital.

Meanwhile, renewed fighting was reported at Kiri Rom mountain, 55 miles west of Phnom Penh.

The spokesman said Communists involved in the Kiri Rom attack included Chinese, but added he was unable to say if the Chinese were from Communist China or from North Vietnam or Cambodia.

One Israeli Slain Every 48 Hours Since 6-Day War

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (AP).—Israel has averaged one soldier dead and four wounded every 48 hours since the end of the 1967 Middle East war and up to the cease-fire that took effect last Friday night, the military said today.

A spokesman said Israel had lost 842 dead and 4,233 wounded in the last 38 months. Of these, 337 were killed on the Suez Canal, he said.

No figures were given for civilian casualties.

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A WAY WITH WAR—Shopping bag in hand, a South Vietnamese soldier plods through a rice paddy near Kampong Trahek, Cambodia, looking for Communists in a search-and-destroy operation involving 2,500 men.

Thant, Rabin Are Hopeful

Jarring Is Seeking Go-Aheads On Talks by This Weekend

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 10 (Reuters).—UN special envoy Gunnar Jarring is pressing Arab and Israeli representatives to agree by the end of this week on the time and place of their long-awaited peace negotiations. UN headquarters in New York was reported today to be the likeliest site of the talks.

With Palestinian guerrillas apparently determined to disrupt the talks.

Jordanians say their regular troops have fought since cease-fire. Page 2

Fragile cease-fire whenever possible, diplomats at the UN have become anxious that procedural questions should not hold up the start of the Arab-Israeli bargaining.

This view is apparently shared by the three parties to the talks—Egypt, Jordan and Israel—all of whom have been asked by Mr. Jarring to give an early indication of preferences for the site, timing and diplomatic level of the proposed talks.

As soon as an accord is reached on the site of the talks, and their diplomatic level, they should begin almost immediately.

The AP reported that in Jerusalem, Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli ambassador to the U.S., said Monday he hoped the preliminary issues, those involved in setting up the negotiations, "will be decided within several days."

After separate meetings here at the UN Saturday with Ambassadors Abdullah el-Erian of Egypt, Muhammad el-Farra of Jordan and Yosef Tekoa of Israel, Mr. Jarring hoped for answers by today.

The answers were not received today, Mr. Jarring continued preliminary discussions, with the ambassadors, on procedural questions. The envoys are relaying information and questions to their capitals.

Secretary-General U Thant said today that he was cautiously optimistic about peace prospects, but unwilling to discuss with reporters any matters of substance in the Middle East situation.

Reports circulated in the UN today that the ranking Egyptian

ambassador, Mohamed el-Zayyat, who has been in Cairo for consultations, will return here this week.

Israel Foreign Minister Abba Eban was also said to be preparing to come here within the next few days.

Egyptian and Israeli officials did not confirm either report.

Israel is pressing for the negotiations to be conducted at foreign minister level but the Arabs would prefer to appoint special representatives, with foreign ministers becoming directly involved only if the talks get bogged down or approach final agreement.

Mr. Jarring may solve this by talking with special negotiators while consulting frequently with the foreign ministers in special messages.

Israel and the Arabs also disagree on the site of the talks, with Jerusalem hoping they will be held in Nicosia, Cyprus, while Cairo and Amman, supported by Washington on this occasion, favor continued use of UN headquarters in New York as point of contact.

Mr. Jarring may settle this problem through another compromise, traveling first to Nicosia, then returning to New York, and then to Cairo for the opening of the talks.

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Colombo Rejects Devaluation, Bars Power for Reds in Italy

ROME, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo today rejected devaluation as a cure for his country's economic problems and also indicated that political stability could not be achieved by including the Communists in the government.

The 50-year-old Christian Democrat also pledged that Italy would play a larger part in European and world affairs as soon as its own political house was put in order.

Mr. Colombo outlined his proposed government program in a one-hour address to the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate before asking them to endorse the four-party center-left coalition he formed after a month-long political crisis.

The emphasis was on economics—as was expected since Mr. Colombo served in eight consecutive governments as treasury minister before taking over as premier of a coalition composed of Socialists, Unitarian Socialists, Republicans and his own Christian Democrats.

"The economy is passing through a delicate phase," Mr. Colombo said. "The economy is not compromised, but it could be if the government is not ready to intervene quickly."

Devaluation, he said, was not the way to solve economic problems ranging from a trade deficit of \$399 million to recurring rumors that the lira would be devalued.

"Such a solution," Mr. Colombo said, "would be a grave mistake."

As for participation by the Communists in the national government, Mr. Colombo said that this

was impossible for ideological and political reasons. He admitted, however, that all four coalition partners understood that such collaboration at city and regional levels might be necessary to guarantee stability.

Both houses of parliament are expected to endorse the Colombo coalition before the weekend. Debate on his program began shortly after he addressed parliament.

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Urges Congress to Act

Nixon in Plea to Avert 'Ecological Disaster'

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—America faces "ecological disaster" unless it quickly starts doing far more than it has yet done about the environment, President Nixon told Congress today.

Calling an almost endless list of environmental problems "urgent" and still threatening "our very survival," he transmitted what he called "a historic milestone," the first assessment by any nation of its surroundings.

America's surroundings, said the assessment, are unhealthy and dirty, and apparently due to get worse.

As one result, the President called on the country to "face its own population problems" as well as the rest of the world.

As another, he pressed Congress to pass the 37-point anti-pollution program he sent it last February.

He also called for "development of a national land policy," with federal, state, local and regional bodies cooperating to prevent today's wide misuse and unplanned sprawl.

The document he sent Congress said the alternative to stronger action will be "ecological disaster."

The assessment was the first annual report of the President's three-man Council on Environmental Quality, created by Congress in January.

Presenting it at a White House briefing, Chairman Russell E. Train called for not only a national land policy but also national energy and transportation policies.

The country, both Train and the full report said, must "look ahead" to decide what it really wants in all these areas: Urban sprawl or open land; more and more kilowatts or clean air and water; more and more cars or a livable environment.

The report also:

• Charged that both air and water pollution enforcement are falling today for lack of stronger federal laws and federal teeth.

• "In some isolated areas" like San Diego Bay and Seattle's Lake Washington, the report said, improvement in waters has been dramatic, but "in other areas, quality has deteriorated."

• Called for a trial of economic incentives—for example, effluent charges on industry—to help attack pollution, but said they must be coordinated with strong enforcement lest they become "incentives to pollute."

• Said that perhaps the country's greatest environmental handicap of all is ignorance. For "at present, no nationwide environmental monitoring and information system exists," only fragmentary bits. And much scientific research is needed to pinpoint pollution causes, effects and possible cures.

• No one knows whether the environment is being heated or cooled by man's activity, though either could be disastrous. No one knows how much present jet planes are contributing to high clouds, and "further study," warns the

report, is needed to determine the atmospheric effects of SSTs "before they are mass produced."

Despite all this ignorance, a blueprint table near the end of the report shows that all federal "research, development and demonstration" outlays are due to increase in fiscal 1971 by only 7 percent by administration plan, from \$317 to \$339 million.

Fiscal 1970 "monitoring and surveillance" outlays—\$45 million—are actually down \$2 million from 1969. They are due to increase in 1971 to \$51 million, up 10 percent.

All federal anti-pollution outlays will be an estimated \$138 billion in fiscal 1971, compared with \$885 million this year.

But fiscal 1971 authorizations for future spending will be some \$4.8 billion, compared with \$1.5 billion this year. The great jump here will be for federal aid to local water treatment plants, in what is expected to become a \$4 million federal contribution to a five-year, \$10 billion program.

Much larger sums still, the report recognized, will have to be assembled to conquer pollution.

For example, the report said: The added cost to curb all sewer outflows into lakes and rivers would

be an estimated \$1.38 billion in fiscal 1971, compared with \$885 million this year.

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Pollution Report

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—Highlights of the report by the White House Council on Environmental Quality:

PROBLEMS: Vastly interrelated. Air and water pollution, land desertion, resource depletion, solid wastes, possible changes in weather and climate, noise, pesticides, radiation and population growth.

CAUSES: Economic incentives fostering growth, consumption, convenience and rapid obsolescence without regard to long-range environmental safeguards. Population growth and shift to urban areas. Government shortcomings. Ignorance of the effect man's actions have on his environment.

EFFECTS: Damage to human health, unsightly despoiling of the land and water, billions of dollars in costs ranging from higher dry cleaning bills to reduced crop yields, alteration of nature's life-sustaining processes.

SOLUTIONS: More research, more knowledge, more trained manpower. Rigidly enforced laws controlling air and water pollution. Mass transit and new low-emission car engines. Population control, perhaps through training of more women for careers other than child rearing. Worldwide monitoring of air and water quality. National policies to help determine land use and conserve resources. Price and tax structures to discourage pollution and waste

Greek 'Liberalization' Freeing 500 Detained as Communists

By Joe Alex Morris

ATHENS, Aug. 10.—Nearly half the alleged Greek Communists remaining under preventive detention are to be released under a "new measure of liberalization," the government announced today.

The measure affects some 500 of the 1,088 persons still in detention camps as a result of the military seizure of power in 1967. They include 25 of the 42 women held. The women's camp at Aikarnassos in Crete will be disbanded.

The remaining prisoners will be transferred to a better camp near Athens, said Deputy Minister George Georgalas, the regime's new information czar.

In 'Complete Control'

Because of the government's "complete control" of the situation, Mr. Georgalas added, "it can take such actions without endangering public security."

Premier George Papadopoulos announced the release of some 600 detainees a few months ago. Between 6,000 and 10,000 persons were reportedly picked up when the military took power three years ago, many of whom were held only briefly. Others have been released at intervals since then.

Mr. Georgalas also announced that restrictions on travel abroad have been removed from some 500 politicians. He promised other "liberalizing" measures soon.

Of the 70 "conspirators" under restricted residence, including officers allegedly involved in a royalist attempted coup, Mr. Georgalas said they, too, would be released "as time goes by." They should be tried, he added, but would not be brought before the courts for their own benefit and for reasons of "the spirit of national unity."

'Longish' Prison Terms

It was to their benefit not to be tried, he said, because a court working with the established facts would give them "longish" prison terms. This would not only mean a deterioration in their present living standards, but would make it

more difficult to release them, he indicated.

Not placing them on trial was thus "a measure of leniency," said Mr. Georgalas. Mr. Georgalas is an ex-Communist youth who just recently was brought into the upper echelons of the regime.

The minister indicated that the transitional phase in Greek public life would be ended this year with the creation of the last of the institutional reform laws. Already there was "full intellectual freedom," he claimed.

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House Passes Amendment On Equality

(Continued from Page 1)

about the impact of the amendment, its supporters claim it would. Repeat state protective legislation which limits the number of hours women can work and the amount of weight they can lift, or alternatively, extend the same protection to men.

Render unconstitutional a variety of state laws that treat men and women differently, including those involving property rights, alimony, child custody, jury duty, and criminal penalties, which are often heavier for women than for men committing the same crime.

Allow women to retain their own names after marriage and to maintain legal domiciles apart from their husbands.

Permit wives whose husbands are injured to recover from the injury party for the loss of their husbands' "consortium," an all-encompassing term which includes companionship and sexual services. Most states allow husbands to recover for the loss of their wives' "consortium," but not vice versa.

Require that social security benefits, which now discriminate against married working women, be equalized.

No Dual Pay Schedules

Repeat state laws that prohibit women from working in certain occupations, as well as those that allow for dual pay schedules for men and women schoolteachers and public employees.

Extend the protection of public accommodations laws to women, which would force bars and restaurants catering to men to open their doors.

Perhaps require women to serve in the Army, although it is assumed in non-combat positions.

Opposition to the amendment comes primarily from labor union leaders and lawyers. They contend the amendment is unnecessary because similar reforms can be achieved through the courts by applying the 5th and 14th amendments, title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and federal and state equal pay laws.

They also argue that many working women need the protection offered by state weight-lifting and hours laws.

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Nerve Gas Trains Roll

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be concerned. "All of use are concerned about the unknown, it frightens us," he said.

British Team to U.S.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—A team of British experts left here by air today for Washington to discuss American plans to dispose of the nerve gas. Britain has expressed the concern of its colonies of the Bahamas and Bermuda about the plans.

U.S. Assures UN Unit

GENEVA, Aug. 10 (AP).—The United States assured a United Nations meeting here today the nerve gas it decided to sink into the Atlantic Ocean will cause no danger to human life.

"Any damage to the deep ocean environment will be confined, temporary and minimal," Christopher H. Phillips, U.S. delegate, told the UN seabed committee discussing the question of ocean floor exploitation.



WRECK IN SPAIN—Rescuers remove victims of the commuter train crash which killed 33 persons Sunday.

Spanish Train-Crash Toll 33; Station Masters Questioned

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Police today detained two Spanish station masters following a head-on train crash near Bilbao last night in which 33 people were killed and 138 injured.

A police spokesman said the two men, the station masters at Urduiz and Plencia, were taken to Bilbao police headquarters today for questioning.

Police later released one of them, but the station master of Urduiz was still being questioned at Bilbao police headquarters tonight.

The accident occurred when an excursion train carrying 600 people from the nearby seaside resort of Plencia to this northern industrial city ran into a Plencia-bound empty passenger train on the single-line track.

Informal sources said the empty train was allowed to leave Urduiz, on the single line from Bilbao, before the crowded excursion train had arrived at Urduiz.

Power to the two electric trains was cut as soon as the error was discovered, but it was too late, the sources said.

British and French tourists helped in the rescue work, and some took injured victims to hospitals in their cars.

Children's beach clothes, sunhats, skipping ropes and other holiday gear littered the track at the crash scene, only a few hundred yards from Plencia, which is 12 miles north of here.

Eyewitnesses reported scenes of hysteria after the collision, with mothers screaming through the wreckage screaming the names of their missing children.

Firemen and police worked throughout the night to free the dead and injured. It was not until 3 a.m.—seven hours after the crash occurred—that the last bodies were recovered.

It was Spain's worst rail crash since a Madrid-Barcelona train with wooden coaches caught fire in 1965, killing 30 people, and the second major accident in the country in less than 24 hours. At least seven people died and 17 were injured when a coach carrying Dutch tourists plunged off a bridge into a canal near Seville yesterday morning.

Brezhnev, Husak Meet

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (AP).—Communist party chiefs Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Union and Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia met today in a cordial and amiable atmosphere, Tass reported.

Czech Army Games

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (AP).—Units of the Czechoslovak Army and the Soviet occupation army started joint exercises on Czechoslovak territory, it was announced today by the Czechoslovak defense ministry.

The exercises were said to be a response to numerous humanitarian appeals to release a wounded man condemned to death as a war criminal.

Mr. Nixon sent a message to Mrs. Mitrione and praised the work her

Guerrillas Kill Kidnapped American

No Word on 2 Other Men Held in Uruguay

(Continued from Page 1)

no intention of killing the two other hostages.

But the caller added that the Tupamaros could not be responsible for what might happen if the government "persists in its intransigence."

Many Brazilians here felt that Mr. Dias Gomes would be next on the Tupamaros' execution list, however.

His wife today broadcast an appeal to the Uruguayan people to picket Government House today, demanding that President Pacheco accede to the guerrilla demands for a prisoner exchange.

There were scores of public statements condemning the guerrillas and offering condolences to Mrs. Mitrione and her nine children, four of whom are with her in Montevideo.

Earlier today, President Pacheco ordered the closing for the day of all public business, including banks. Many private businesses and stores followed the example. Freed from work, residents gave almost a holiday atmosphere to Montevideo today, strolling and jamming sunny downtown streets.

The president also ordered the closing of all Montevideo schools until Aug. 30, presumably to prevent possible student rioting.

The murdered U.S. police adviser, who passed his 50th birthday as a captive scheduled for death, headed the public safety division of the Montevideo mission of the Agency for International Development. He had an office in the U.S. AID building and another office at central police headquarters, where he did much of his advisory work.

Expert on Guerrillas

He was the leading U.S. expert here on Tupamaros activity, and his work was considered to have contributed materially to the government's anti-guerrilla campaign.

While Mr. Mitrione had taken an FBI course for policemen, he was never an employee of the agency itself, American officials said.

Today's execution was the Tupamaros' first killing of a captive. Of three important Uruguayan prisoners they kidnapped previously, all were released unharmed after the government refused to meet their demands.

The Tupamaros were organized in the early 1960s by Daniel Sanguinetti, a Marxist politician and organizer. They have said that they are on "civilian terms" with all Marxist groups, but are not connected with any political party.

Nixon Calls Mitrione Slayers 'Callous... Wanton Assassins'

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP).—President Nixon and other top American officials today assailed as a "callous murder" the execution of Dan A. Mitrione, chief U.S. police adviser to Uruguay, by political terrorists.

The President called the assassination a "cold-blooded crime against a defenseless human being."

He said that men of decency and honor everywhere would condemn it.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that the government was remaining "in continuous contact" with the Uruguayan government and would assist in whatever way it can to obtain the safe release of Claude L. Fly, an American agricultural expert, also held by leftist Uruguayan kidnappers.

Uruguay Role Noted

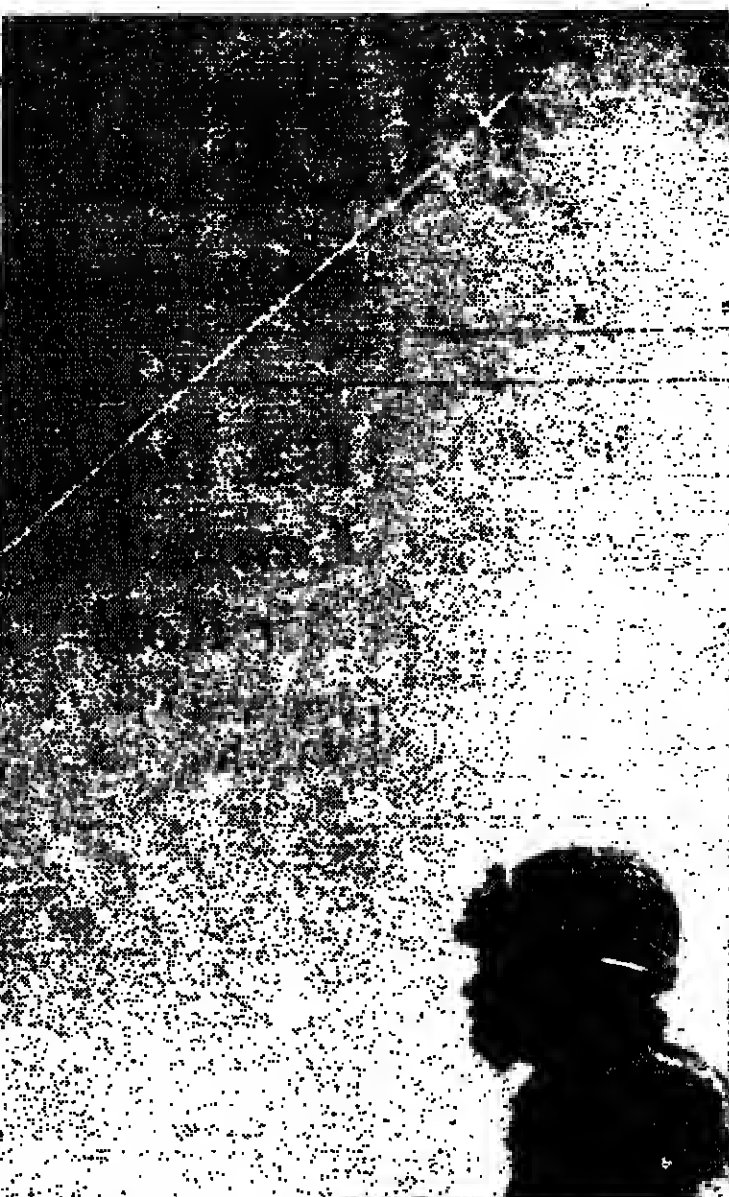
Mr. Nixon's statement noted, without directly criticizing the Uruguayan government, that it was "responsible for insuring the safety of foreign representatives."

It said that U.S. Ambassador Charles W. Adair had "maintained continuous contact" with the Uruguayan government.

Mr. Ziegler said that the Uruguayan government "sought through a variety of measures to rescue Mr. Mitrione and to disassemble his captors from carrying out their threats."

"The terrorists' failure to respond to numerous humanitarian appeals to release a wounded man condemned to death as a war criminal," he said.

Mr. Nixon sent a message to Mrs. Mitrione and praised the work her



SIGN OVER SUEZ—An Israeli soldier gazes over the horizon and an Israeli jet, perhaps on a cease-fire surveillance flight, leaves a trail as it streaks through sky.

Jordan Regulars Reported In Clashes With the Israelis

THE JORDAN VALLEY, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Jordanian and Israeli troops twice exchanged fire yesterday across the Jordan River, a Jordanian Army officer told reporters here today.

This was the first violation by opposing regular forces of the 90-day Middle East cease-fire which came into force at midnight Friday under the U.S. peace initiative accepted by Egypt, Jordan and Israel.

Arab commandos have repeatedly interrupted the cease-fire since Friday.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli military spokesman declined to comment on the Jordanian report.

"Several volleys of mortar shells were fired at us yesterday in the Abdallah Bridge area of the Jordan Valley, but our information is that terrorist groups were responsible," he said.

Israel reported that after two days of increased Arab guerrilla activity aimed at highlighting Palestinian rejection of the American plan, the only incident today was in the occupied Gaza Strip, where a railway line was slightly damaged by an explosive charge.

Another Jordanian Army officer said that at about 1200 GMT yesterday, two Israeli planes flying at high altitude penetrated about 15 miles into Jordanian territory. "Perhaps they were on a photo-

Jarring Seeks Talks' Start

(Continued from Page 1)

the 25th session of the UN General Assembly.

The talks are defined as "indirect" and Mr. Jarring must still decide how he will conduct day-to-day bargaining. But such obstacles are nothing to what are anticipated under way.

Secretary-General Thant warned in a report to the Security Council last week that it is already clear that the road ahead is long, arduous and uncertain.

U.S. Backs Israel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—The United States will continue to back Israel's view that the withdrawal of troops from occupied Arab lands is contingent upon negotiation with the Arabs of "secure and recognized borders" of Israel, American officials said today.

Israel's U.S. Ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin, left Jerusalem today to return to the United States after consultations at home on that phrase's omission in the UN report on the cease-fire last Friday.

Mrs. Golda Meir, Israel's Prime Minister, reportedly was to send a message to President Nixon complaining about the UN report's omission.

U.S. officials said that Ambassador Rabin would be reassured that Washington stands behind the Israeli position of negotiating secure Israeli borders before Israel's troops withdraw from Arab lands.

Britain Dies in Alps

SION, Switzerland, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—British climber died yesterday from injuries received in a mountain fall at 13,500 feet. Two Swiss guides watched helplessly as the climber, David Marples, a London engineer, died slowly from his injuries. A helicopter was unable to land.

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East German Presses on Recognition

Sees New Situation In European Détente

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Aug. 10 (NYT).—Walter Ulbricht has appealed number of member countries the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to some non-allied Western states to grant diplomatic recognition to East Germany.

The East German leader's initiative came as an obvious attempt to jump on the bandwagon of European détente envisions the history-making non-aggression treaty between the Soviet Union and West Germany.

Mr. Ulbricht, Western diplomats said, was striving for a policy breakthrough to boost country's prestige prior to a East-West German round, he fully expected some time in fall.

While the motivation appears clear, details of Mr. Ulbricht's messages and his choice of recipients remained shrouded in secrecy.

The United States and West Germany, the Foreign Office in Bonn said, had not yet received the initiative this morning, even list the countries the German leader had addressed, self to.

In a Reuters dispatch on yesterday by the International Herald Tribune, the countries were listed as: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy and Sweden.

The letters were handed last week at Warsaw and Phnom Penh, the Foreign Office said, to governments to diplomats of respective Western countries. None of the Western countries maintains diplomatic ties with East Germany at present.

Mr. Ulbricht, according to the German Communist paper, also asked the West heads of state "to support the declaration of the German Democratic Republic for membership in the United Nations." He said he also should be encouraged to a membership.

CDU Against Signing Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

called the brushing aside made by Mr. Brandt and other CDU members on Mr. Brandt's entire Eastern policy in parliament debates last spring was that a growing number of deputies felt the government had done a good job in Moscow.

Brandt Suggests Summit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP).—The United States, Britain and France are considering a German suggestion for a summit conference of the Big Four West powers, officials said.

The State Department would make no immediate formal comment on the proposal, which Mr. Brandt made in letters to Premier Nixon, Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and President Georges Pompidou.

No comment was forthcoming from London or Paris, either, but sources in all three capitals at first said the letters were being given close attention.

Apart from the summit suggestion, the letters were understood to contain a further West German assurance that the rights in West Berlin of the four victorious World War II allies would not be affected by the non-aggression treaty initiated by Bonn and Moscow.

Meanwhile, Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield said to the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was another reason for raising American troops in West Europe.

The senator-sponsor of a resolution calling for reduction of U.S. forces in Europe—told the Senate that the treaty, initiated in Moscow last week, was "a serious dénouement which has been in progress for many years in East between East and West."

"The initiating of this agreement may well point toward a European diplomatic reconstruction," he said.

2 Guerrilla Units Break With U.A.R.

AMMAN, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Two Palestinian commando organizations have retracted their support for President Gamal Abdel Nasser's acceptance of the American Middle East peace plan.

But the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and the Arab Palestine Organization said that they still considered the Egyptian president as a national hero.

The two groups, which had supported President Nasser's acceptance of the American plan as "a legitimate tactic," have clashed several times over it with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Several commandos were reported killed yesterday in two incidents here involving men of the rival groups.

New Lebanese President

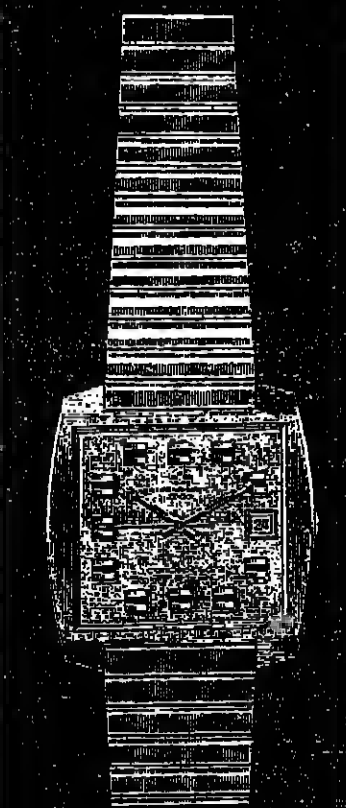
BEIRUT, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The Lebanese parliament will elect this nation's next president Aug. 17, it was announced Saturday. The term of President Charles Helou expires Sept. 23.

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U.S. Standard Time. All times in GMT.

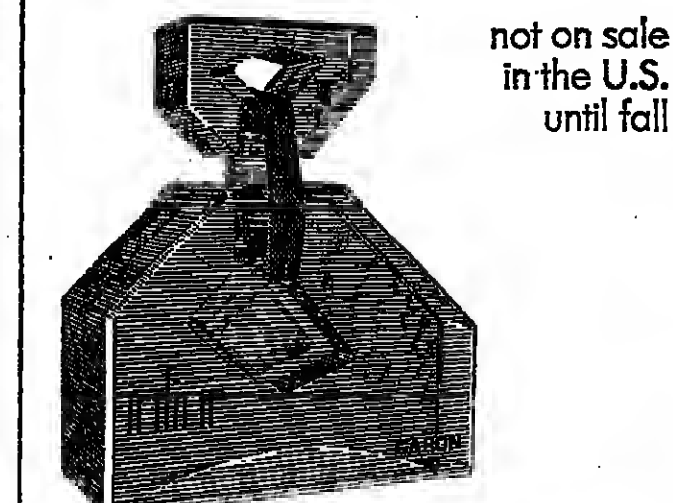
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Move Launched to Force U.S. To Share Taxes With States

By David S. Broder

LAKE OF THE OZARKS, Mo., Aug. 10 (UPI).—Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois last night launched a move for a special constitutional convention to force the federal government to share a portion of its income tax revenues with the states and cities.

Gov. Ogilvie, a Republican, said he was urging the unprecedented move, because he was convinced Congress has "no interest" in the revenue-sharing legislation advanced by the Nixon administration.

He said he will seek formal support for the proposal in a resolution from the National Governors' conference, which opened here today.

Gov. Ogilvie would employ Article 5 of the Constitution, which allows a constitutional convention to be called at the request of two-thirds of the states. That device has never been used successfully but two years ago an effort to call a convention to modify the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling drew support from 33 legislatures—one short of the necessary number.

The governor declined to say what portion he had in mind, but he said the Nixon proposal—which calls for an eventual \$5 billion a year in revenue-sharing—is "not enough."

Any amendment recommended by such a convention would have to be ratified by 38 state legislatures, but it would not require separate action by Congress.

Despite repeated pleas from governors and mayors, the House Ways and Means Committee Chairman, Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., has scheduled no hearings so far on the administration revenue-sharing bill, introduced a year ago.

Gov. Ogilvie said that without such legislation, states will "go broke" trying to meet welfare costs and other urban-related expenses.

As state executives gathered here for their annual meeting, there was muted criticism of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's absence from the session.

Host Gov. Warren G. Hearnes of Missouri, a Democrat, said he was "disappointed" that Mr. Agnew seems to be pulling out of the liaison role with the states he was assigned at the beginning of the Nixon administration.

Gov. John A. Love of Colorado, the conference chairman and a Republican, said he was told only that there was "a schedule conflict" preventing Mr. Agnew from coming here adding, "I don't really know any more than Gov. Hearnes why he isn't here."

Cigarette Ad Plan
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The Federal Trade Commission proposed Saturday that cigarette advertisements be required to display "clearly and prominently" the brand's tar and nicotine content. Public hearings will begin Oct. 15 on the proposal.

At a ceremony in the Blue Room, the President applauded Democrats and Republicans, labor and management, for supporting the measure, which he said will mean \$3.5 million now are covered by unemployment insurance.

The measure could not have been passed without bipartisan support, the President said to members of both parties from the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

In presenting pens to the assembled members, the President chatted amiably with Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D. Ark., a member of the Finance Committee who, as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is one of his persistent critics.

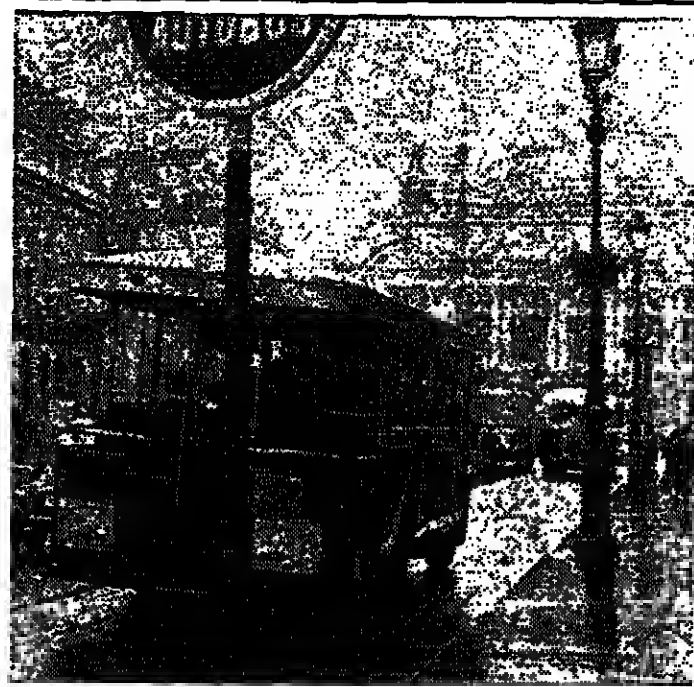
Noting that the reduction in defense spending and the size of the armed forces has caused unemployment, the President said he is sure "all of us . . . approve of the fact that we are moving Americans away from activities that have to do with war and into those activities that have to do with peace."

From Defense
The legislation he signed will provide a cushion for persons who, "through no fault of their own, move either from the armed services or from defense plants and are looking for work in that period," he said.

The major workers covered under the act are those in nonprofit organizations employing four or more persons, small businesses and state hospitals and universities.

The new law raises the taxes on employers to finance the unemployment program by one-tenth of 1 percent and raises the base on which it is levied from \$3000 of wages, to \$4,200 effective in 1972.

This is "one of the most important pieces of legislation to be enacted since this administration came into office," the President said.



'Progress' Is About to Claim Another Bit of Old Paris

PARIS, Aug. 10 (AP).—The fine old Paris buses with open platforms at the rear are going the way of the Paris policeman's cape.

They'll be withdrawn from service by December. Like the policemen who have been getting through the winter in raglan style overcoats, the buses will be replaced by warmer, fully closed models.

They will be missed by smokers, fresh-air enthusiasts and tourists who remember Gene Kelly in "An American in Paris" leaping up on one of the platforms for a minute-and-a-half routine around a conductor and an old lady selling violets.

The Paris transit authority, in announcing the phase-out today, said ten of the buses, whose type was introduced 40 years ago, would be kept for its museum but that most of the others—50 or so remain in service—will be sold for 4,600 francs (\$830).

Nixon Advisers Ask Overhaul Of Six Regulatory Agencies

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (UPI).—President Nixon's Advisory Council on Executive Organization has recommended a drastic overhaul of six federal regulatory agencies, but the White House so far appears cool to the advice.

Administration sources said the council proposed that the White House initiate legislation to make agencies governing power, transportation, communications, consumer and securities industries more responsive to the public interest, more adaptable to market changes and more efficient in their own operation.

After studying the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Federal Communications Commission, the Federal Maritime Commission, the Federal Power Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the advisory panel reportedly recommended:

- Strengthening the roles of agency chairmen and focusing authority to set industry-wide rules in their offices. Among options suggested to upgrade the chairmen's posts were veto power over fellow commissioners, a longer term of office and sole authority to formulate the agency's budget request.

- Consolidating control over different forms of transportation by combining the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Maritime Commission, and perhaps the Civil Aeronautics Board, into a single agency.

- Broadening the mandates of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Power Commission.

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Burger Asks Updating of U.S. Courts Like Cracker-Barrel In Supermarket Age

Like Cracker-Barrel In Supermarket Age

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10 (AP).—Chief Justice Warren E. Burger proposed today that a council representing all branches of the federal government should be established with the goal of bringing the U.S. court system up to date.

In the supermarket age we are like a merchant trying to operate a cracker-barrel corner grocery store with the methods and equipment of 1900," he said in his first "state of the judiciary" message to the American Bar Association.

Mr. Burger warned of expecting too much of the present federal courts.

He said that to retain public confidence, the courts need more money, additional judges and trained administrators and a streamlining of their trial and appeals processes.

He questioned the priorities of a nation that spends \$200 million to develop the C-5A airplane and \$158 million on its federal judicial system.

"Military aircraft are obviously essential in this uncertain world," Justice Burger said, "but surely adequate support for the judicial branch is also important."

Mr. Burger told lawyers and judges they should give urgent consideration to asking Congress to create a new judicial council which would report to all three branches of the federal government on a broad range of matters affecting federal courts, including the critical question of manpower.

Pressure on the Press
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Despite an outcry from the press and television, the Justice Department will continue to subpoena members of the news media to obtain information required by the courts, Attorney General John Mitchell made clear here today.

He told the American Bar Association that neither constitutional nor common law gave any privilege to the press to refuse to produce evidence requested in a subpoena. But the attorney general said he would not oppose legislation granting some type of reporter-informant privilege similar to the lawyer-client relationship.

Bolt Kills 2 Tourists
PULA, Yugoslavia, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Two foreign tourists, one Italian, the other Greek, were killed when a campers' tent was struck by lightning outside this northern Adriatic resort yesterday.

Judge Grants Mrs. Kasabian Immunity From Prosecution

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The superior court granted immunity from prosecution for the Tate-LaBianca murders today to key state witness Linda Kasabian, who has told a full story accusing the "Manson family" of the slayings.

Judge Charles Older said he had signed a petition presented by the prosecution giving the 21-year-old blonde immunity, although she admitted she accompanied the defendants on the two nights last August when actress Sharon Tate and four companions and supermarket-owner Leno LaBianca and his wife were murdered.

Mrs. Kasabian was technically free to leave custody as a result of the court's ruling, but her attorneys said that she might choose to stay in the women's jail for some time, at least until she has concluded testimony in the case against Charles Manson and three young women codefendants.

Judge Older also rejected a motion for a mistrial made by Manson's attorney, Irving Kanarek, who argued that Mrs. Kasabian had been lying during her ten days on the witness stand.

Mr. Kanarek argued that Mrs. Kasabian was "trying to bury her codefendants" and that she was "behind to the prosecution, because her very life depended on currying favor with the district attorney."

Deputy district attorney Aaron Stovitz said it was the defense itself which last week asked that Mrs. Kasabian be given immunity so that her testimony no longer would be "tainted" as she would not be under obligation to the prosecution.

"We are satisfied that whether she is given immunity or not she will continue to tell the truth," Mr. Stovitz said.

"I'm confident she will tell the truth if she is held in custody for the rest of her life," he said.

My Lai Charges Upheld Against 2
ATLANTA, Aug. 10 (AP).—A three-judge federal court today refused to dismiss military charges against two soldiers involved in the My Lai massacre and declined to withdraw the cases from U.S. military jurisdiction.

Attorneys had asked the federal panel to stop the Army from trying Sgt. Esquivel Torres, 22, and Spec. 4 Robert W. T'Souvas, 21, contending a court-martial would violate their constitutional rights on some 15 grounds.

The court said the soldiers' contention "failed to overcome the strong policy reasons for requiring exhaustion of military remedies in these cases."

witness. She can get on the witness stand and say everything I said was a lie, or she can say everything I said was the truth. The people are confident that she will tell it as it was."

"The jury, which had been out of the courtroom during the arguments over immunity, resumed their seats, and Mrs. Kasabian returned to the witness stand to continue her cross examination by Mr. Kanarek."

She acknowledged she was now aware she had been granted immunity and said she might be leaving jail in the next few days.

Mr. Kanarek then had her walk across the room to a large cardboard diagram of the Tate residence, and she stood there with a pointer and pointed out the spot near the gate where she waited until she heard screams coming from the house and began running toward the front door.

"Was it your intent to go inside the house?" Mr. Kanarek asked.

"I guess so," she said. "I don't know for sure. I intended to make it stop."

She said that she halted when she saw a man whose face was covered with blood come to the door.

Canada Seizes Rights Lawyer
TORONTO, Aug. 10 (UPI).—American civil rights lawyer William Kunstler was arrested on two assault charges yesterday as he stepped off a plane from New York.

Mr. Kunstler had previously indicated he would surrender to police on warrants arising from an altercation that erupted during his last speaking engagement here, and Toronto police had said he would be allowed to surrender on his own.

But as he disembarked at Malton Airport from a plane bringing him here for a speaking engagement last night, Mr. Kunstler was placed under arrest.

Mr. Kunstler was formally booked and then released on his own recognizance.

U.S. Protests Red Shots That Hit West Berlin
BERLIN, Aug. 10 (UPI).—The United States commandant today protested against East German border guards opening fire along the wall late Friday, when some shots landed in the American sector.

The statement said, "Several bullets struck houses in the American sector. As United States commandant in Berlin, I protest this careless and irresponsible use of firearms, which demonstrates a wanton disregard for the grave danger to human life thereby created."

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Herman Venerated in Alaska Rites

Russian Orthodox Proclaim 1st U.S. Saint

By Steven V. Roberts
KODIAK, Alaska, Aug. 10 (AP)—In colorful ceremonies here last weekend, the first American saint in the Orthodox Church was proclaimed.

The new saint, Herman of Alaska, was a Russian-born monk who came to this rain-swept fish-

ing village in 1794 to minister to the native Aleuts.

He lived in this area of south-western Alaska for more than 40 years, building a pharos on nearby Spruce Island and performing many deeds his followers considered to be miracles.

The canonization was the first

important act of the Orthodox Church in America, which had been a missionary arm of the Russian Orthodox Church since St. Herman's time and only became independent last April.

All Recognize Saint

The American church includes about 850,000 of the 3 million Orthodox in this country. The rest belong to branches of the Greek, Syrian, Bulgarian and other national Orthodox churches. But all of them recognized St. Herman.

To the hundreds of Orthodox pilgrims who gathered here last weekend, the ceremony marked a coming of age for their church.

Four days of celebration began last Thursday and were highlighted Saturday night by a solemn vigil, during which Herman's sainthood was proclaimed. The essential character of the three-hour service dates back to the 6th century.

It began with a long series of prayers and songs in the small wooden church that sits on a knoll overlooking one of the country's largest fishing fleets. The walls were covered with icons and the lights of dozens of candles were mirrored in the jeweled crowns of nine Orthodox bishops gathered for the historic ceremony.

Life Recalled

Then a plain wooden coffin containing the bones of St. Herman was carried out of the church, followed by the nine bishops, resplendent in purple robes and carrying golden staves. The procession stopped at each corner of the church and chanted a prayer that recounted the life of the new saint.

St. Herman was born in the town of Serpukhov, near Moscow, in 1760. He studied at the monastery in Valaamo, in Russian Finland. After his death in 1837, the cult of St. Herman gradually spread.

World Power Net Predicted Via Satellites

Seaborg Sees Lasers Carrying Electricity

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 10 (AP)—The chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission said today that it may be possible to create a worldwide power network using satellites to transmit electricity across the oceans.

Dr. Glenn Seaborg said the electricity could be converted to light in the form of a laser beam, the laser beam transmitted between continents by satellite and then the energy reconverted to electricity.

Dr. Seaborg gave the opening address at a symposium on environmental aspects of nuclear power stations sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the AEC.

"The tremendous worldwide concern about environmental matters is certain to cause significant changes in our technological approaches to energy problems," he said.

"Looking well into the future, one can imagine worldwide power transmission networks which will take advantage of time-zone differences and seasonal diversities to equalize the overall global daily demand for electricity."

Large amounts of power also could be transmitted over large distances by using low-temperature, superconducting cables, he said.

Such cables, with very little resistance to electricity, are now under development, Dr. Seaborg said.

He told the 400 experts from around the world that the timing and location of the meeting are symbolic.

"This summer in New York and Washington and all along the Eastern Seaboard of the United States, meteorological conditions and man-made combustion products have combined to illustrate in stark terms the near crisis proportions of our electric power shortage and air pollution levels."

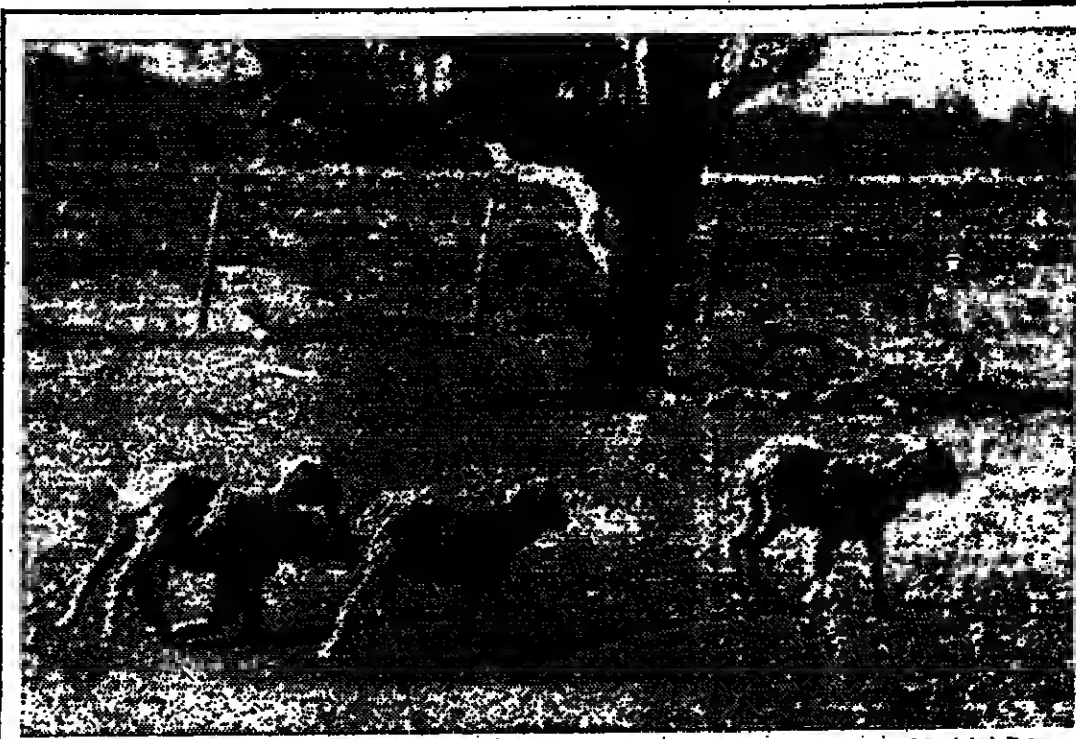
"(But) it is not too late. We have the determination and the collective resources and technical ingenuity to reverse the present trend-in-time."

8 Marine Reservists

Pay for Long Hair

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Eight Marine Corps reservists have been sentenced to hard labor for up to three weeks, fines or reductions of rank for rejecting orders to cut their hair to regulation length for monthly weekend drills.

The defendants pleaded that such haircuts hamper civilian occupations and social lives. "The girls I know don't want to date a Marine," said one.



Starving sheep moving through parched areas of drought-stricken New South Wales.

Australia Prays for Storm; Gets Drizzle

SYDNEY, Aug. 10 (AP)—Thousands of churchgoers prayed for rain yesterday in drought-stricken eastern Australia, where sheep are being sold for less than the price of an ice cream.

Roman Catholic Bishop James Freeman called for prayers for rain every day this week in every church in his diocese as millions of sheep faced death by thirst and starvation—and farmers faced bankruptcy.

Prayers for rain also were said yesterday in many other

churches of other denominations, although there were no general directives.

Within hours of the start of the bishop's week of prayer, a few drops of rain fell in his district of Armidale, New South Wales, and skies were overcast, but there still was no sign of a downpour and the week of steady rain that is needed. Weather forecasts reported dim prospects.

Three million sheep are estimated to have died in the parched pastures of the states

of New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia, where an area twice the size of Texas and five times the size of Britain looks like a desert.

At Cleve, South Australia, sheep were sold last week for five Australian cents (six U.S. cents) a head—the same price as in the depression of 1890. Ice cream in Cleve costs six Australian cents.

At sales in New South Wales, many sheep are going unsold and some farmers say they will have to shoot them to prevent their dying slowly.

For New Student Housing

John Hay Whitney Donates \$15 Million to Yale University

By Joseph B. Treaster
NEW HAVEN, Aug. 10 (AP)—John Hay Whitney has donated \$15 million to Yale University for the construction of student housing to alleviate the overcrowding that developed when the university became coeducational last fall.

A university spokesman said the donation was one of the largest ever made to Yale by an individual. The money has been put into a trust fund to finance the building of residential units for 600 men and women undergraduates.

The spokesman said Mr. Whitney had made the gift of \$15 million with the understanding that Yale would obtain from other sources similar support for housing 800 graduate students.

He said the gift was a "very timely and generous" contribution to the university's long-standing problem of housing.

Mr. Whitney, who graduated from Yale in 1926, gave \$2.5 million to the university earlier for the purchase of property where Morse and Ezra Stiles Colleges were built. He also established an endowment

30 Rout Hippies In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10 (AP)—Thirty persons armed with sticks and clubs, chased a crowd of hippies from the city's center last night after a police inspector refused to clear them from the Zuidekerk near Dam Square, where they camp.

The police inspector for public order in the district said that he would not take action against the hippies because of the city's generally indulgent policy toward them.

A mother living in the district complained that she no longer dared allow her children to play in the streets because the hippies walked naked in a nearby park.

Cholera Spreads Along Arc Of 1,200 Miles in Soviet Union

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI)—An outbreak of cholera today spread in a widening arc 1,200 miles long across the southern Soviet Union.

The highly contagious disease brought severe travel restrictions and a nationwide cleanliness campaign as health authorities struggled to control it.

Cases were reported from Odessa, a city of 850,000 on the shores of the Black Sea, to the oil center of Baku on the Caspian, with a population of 1,300,000. It also ranged at least as far north as Volgograd, the important Volga River industrial city formerly called Stalingrad.

Soviet authorities published little information about the extent of the outbreak, but Western embassies in Moscow said the Health Ministry has informed them that Odessa, Volgograd, Astrakhan, Baku, Sochi, Simferopol and Yalta are closed to all unnecessary travel in or out.

The infection, rare in modern times, began about two weeks ago in the Black Sea port of Batumi, near Turkey, where ships from the Middle East put in with undetected cases of cholera aboard. It spread quickly along the "Russian Riviera."

Black Sea beaches crowded with hundreds of thousands of vacationers at this time of year.

It also reached across the southern steppes to infect Astrakhan and Baku, on the shores of the Caspian Sea. From Astrakhan it worked its way up the Volga.

There was no available information on how many persons have been stricken or whether any deaths have been reported. The disease usually brings death if left untreated, but modern medicines cure almost 100 percent of cases caught in the early stages.

Cholera is an intestinal ailment that produces initial symptoms similar to those of dysentery and causes general infection and death if not treated.

The disease killed millions in widespread epidemics until the last

century, but modern medicine has developed cures that prevent death in nearly all cases that are treated early enough.

Soviet health authorities sent teams of epidemiologists and bacteriologists to infected areas to help local doctors and launched a publicity campaign on measures to prevent the infection from spreading.

Citizens were urged to boil water and milk and to wash fresh fruits and vegetables carefully. Police boats warned swimmers out of the Moscow River.

Chichester-Clark Backed Against Party's Right Wing

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 10 (UPI)—Freddie James Chichester-Clark overcame the fiercest hurdle in his battle to put down a right-wing rebellion in the ruling Unionist party tonight when he won a vote of confidence from his parliamentary constituency.

In a closed meeting at Maghera, Chichester-Clark overcame the fiercest hurdle in his battle to put down a right-wing rebellion in the ruling Unionist party tonight when he won a vote of confidence from his parliamentary constituency.

After his speech to the meeting the constituents voted, 97 to 51, to defeat a motion of no confidence. The motion was put up by right-wing voters who criticize the government's failure to stop riots by the Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

More than 100 policemen controlled several hundred persons who gathered outside the meeting at Maghera singing Protestant songs and chanting "We are Craig."

The chanting referred to former Home Affairs Minister William Craig, who announced earlier he wanted to topple Mr. Chichester-Clark from leadership of the mainly Protestant province.

In London, British Home Secretary Reginald Maudling hinted tonight that a hardline Protestant takeover of the Northern Ireland government could lead to direct rule of the province from Westminster.

In his statement, Mr. Maudling praised the Northern Ireland government, saying that it had made real progress toward establishing a stable social order in Ulster.

He said the province had gone back on what has been a decade of the rule of law and that at the heart of the policies of the Majesty's Government and the government of Northern Ireland would be the present constitutional arrangement under which Northern Ireland governs its own affairs," he said.

Liberty Liberated

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—About 100 women converged on Liberty Island today to liberate one Statue of Liberty with a large banner proclaiming "Women of the World Unite."

Europe Is Hit By Torrential Rains, Floods

Area Extends From Belgium to Italy

OBERAMMERGAU, Germany, Aug. 10 (AP)—Torrential rain lasted 36 hours brought extensive flooding to the Alpine resort as stretching from Berchtesgaden to Garmisch-Partenkirchen and forced postponement of today's performance of the famed Oberammergau Passion Play.

Local officials declared the region a disaster area and German and American troops and vehicles assigned emergency relief duty.

This village was practically cut off by floodwaters that reached a depth of nearly three feet in some streets.

The dressing rooms of the Passion Playhouse were flooded, but play organizers hoped the damage would recede to permit a performance tomorrow.

An American Army barracks was made available as emergency sleeping quarters for players.

EEC Staff Evacuated

BRUSSELS, Aug. 10 (AP)—A 13-story European Common Market headquarters building was evacuated today after water flooded electrical installations.

One official said: "Life is a possibility in the building. There are no elevators, no air, no light. Even the emergency lights in the emergency exits do not work."

A storm late last week and a open water main were said to be the probable cause of the flooding of basement electrical installations in the star-shaped, \$70-million building.

The building, rented by the Common Market from the Belgian government, houses most activities of the Common Market. But work virtually stopped during August while many of the 4,000 employees are vacationing.

5 Dead in Austria

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Danube and some of its tributaries continued today to rise alarmingly after torrential rains over the weekend flooded many Austrian provinces and washed away vacation plans of hundreds of tourists.

With road links being gradually re-established in the Salzburg and Tyrol provinces, hit by flooding and mud slides, the situation was still precarious in Styria and Austria's westernmost Vorarlberg provinces.

The death toll stayed at five—including two children subducted in a landslide. But damage to houses, roads and farmland was as yet incalculable, provincial spokesmen said.

Soviet Aid Czechs

MOSCOW, Aug. 10 (UPI)—Soviet occupation troops today help evacuate residents from flood-stricken sections of northern Moravia in Czechoslovakia, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, said.

Italy Hard Hit

MILAN, Aug. 10 (AP)—A pale sun shone today over Northern Italy, after it had been lashed by strong winds and torrential rains yesterday. But southern Italy was now getting the wave of bad weather.

The death toll in Sunday's storm in northern Italy was put at three—two men and a woman crushed by trees felled by strong winds.



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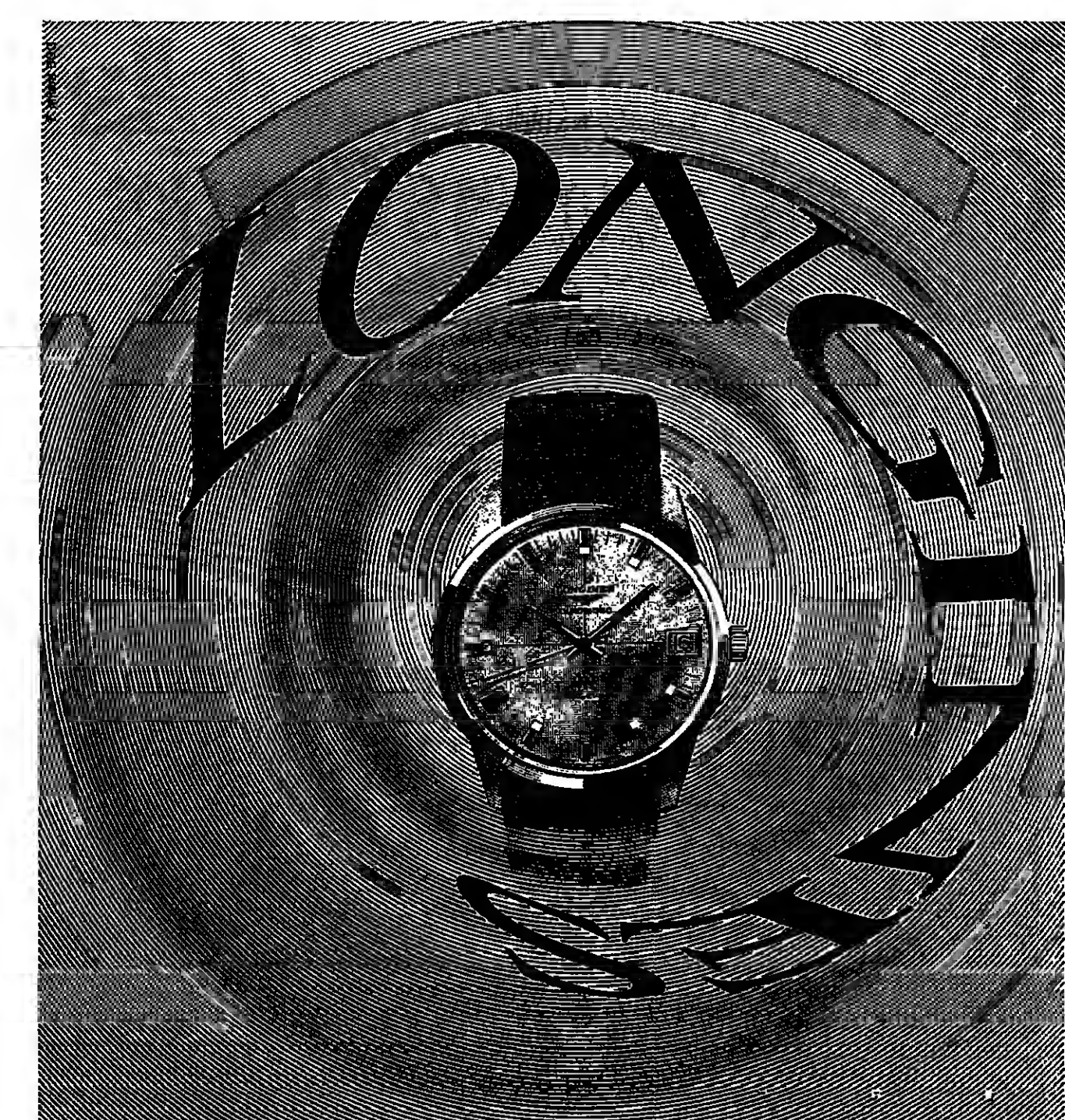
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Not Only Air, But Water Too Is Foul in Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP)—The 11.3 million inhabitants of Tokyo, already plagued by air pollution, awoke today to the uncomfortable knowledge that the waters which lap their megalopolis are fouler than any river in Japan.

Scientists completing a survey of Tokyo Bay described it as a pool of stinking water. They found it is ten times more polluted than the dirtiest city rivers.

A fish released into a specimen of water from the bay died in four hours.



In the vanguard of the electronic measurement of time, Longines is evidently also in the forefront of the manufacture of a classical wrist watch.

No wrist watch sold in the world today can claim to be more precise than a Longines Ultra-Chron.

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Ref. 8309, Ultra-Chron, stainless steel, automatic, waterproof.

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Black Leader Predicts More London Clashes

LONDON, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Michael X, a British black power leader, warned tonight that more racial clashes would hit London following a West Indian demonstration last night in which 37 policemen were injured.

The warning came as Home Secretary Reginald Maudling ordered a complete report on the demonstration in London's Notting Hill district, the scene of a race riot more than ten years ago.

The 18 persons arrested during the incident, in which demonstrators hurled bottles and beer cans at police, were ordered remanded on bail today until October. The demonstration was called to protest police treatment of colored persons living in the area.

Michael Abdul Malik, who was born on Trinidad and who is known as Michael X, said tonight that "the battle for the true liberation of all our territories will have to be fought on the streets of London. He said that the territories to be liberated included Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermuda, Barbados and St. Vincent.

Sweden to Give Deserted Mansion To Youth Group for Its Sex Orgies

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 10 (UPI)—A Swedish youth cult that thrives on loud automobiles and tree love is getting a mansion from the government to keep its unabashed half-raiding out of the public ear and eye.

The government is giving the group, the Raggare, a dilapidated 25-room mansion 13 miles northeast of Stockholm. The youths will repair and decorate it to their tastes and use it as headquarters for their carousing.

Authorities hope the mansion will reduce public complaints about the cult's indiscreet behavior in such public domains as parking lots and campgrounds. The nearest neighbor is 800 yards away.

The Raggare has been a social problem in Sweden since the early 1960s. Its membership includes several thousand boys and girls in their late teens and early twenties who are out for a good time.

But even in liberal Sweden the youths' quest for the happy life has rubbed the general public the wrong way. They sport long hair and black clothing, throw wild parties and arrive souped-up American cars with noisy mufflers and extra chrome. They often make love in public places.

Basketball's Joe Lapchick Dies at 70

Original Celtic Coached St. John's

MONTICELLO, N.Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Joe Lapchick, 70, one of basketball's original Celtics, who spent 30 years in the sport as a player and coach, died today.

A member of basketball's Hall of Fame, Lapchick coached St. John's University and the New York Knicks. He was also a member of the National Basketball Association.

He last coached in 1955 when John's won the National Invitation Tournament. Since his retirement, Lapchick had been working as a sports consultant for the New York Country Club here during the summer and for a shoe firm a year round.

A native of Yonkers, N.Y., the foot-5 Lapchick was considered one of the first big men of the sport when he started with the original Celtics semipro club in the 20s.

Lapchick coached at St. John's for ten years beginning in 1936 before moving to the professional ranks as coach of the Knicks from 1947 to 1955. He then returned to John's for another decade.

Michael W. Strauss
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP)—Michael W. Strauss, 72, former S. commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation and a member of the Department of the Interior for years, died yesterday of a heart attack.

A close friend of Harold Ickes, the flamboyant former secretary of the interior, Mr. Strauss followed Franklin D. Roosevelt's campaign to Washington in 1933 as a reporter and decided to stay on.

In 1941, Mr. Strauss went to work for the War Production Board and set up between 8,000 to 7,000 production drive committees—later known as labor-management committees—to prevent strikes that would hamper America's war effort.

Leaving the War Production Board, he returned to the Interior Department in 1943, when he was appointed first assistant secretary. Two years later, at war's end, President Harry S. Truman named him commissioner of reclamation. He held that position until 1953.

During his eight years as commissioner, Mr. Strauss spent \$1.7 billion on dams and irrigation projects in the West, increasing total irrigated acres by 1.8 million and boosting electrical output by 11.8 billion kilowatts.

Johnny Goodman
SOUTH GATE, Calif., Aug. 10 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, 60, the last amateur to win the United States Open Golf Tournament, died of a heart attack yesterday.

Mr. Goodman won the Open in 1933 and remained an amateur until about ten years ago. He won the national amateur title in 1937.

John J. McEwan
NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT)—John J. McEwan, 77, 1914 all-American center at Army who later was football coach at West Point, Holy Cross College and the University of Oregon, died yesterday at the Veteran's Hospital in Manhattan.

Mr. McEwan, a past president and chairman of the board of the Touchdown Club of New York, served in both world wars, rising to the rank of colonel. He also coached the Brooklyn Dodgers professional football team and retired as chief of labor relations for the New York City Transit Authority in 1963.

Henry M. Goodkind
NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT)—Henry M. Goodkind, 66, an authority on airmail stamps, died here yesterday.

Mr. Goodkind was editor of the Collectors' Club Philatelist and of the publications of Aero Philatelists, of which he was an organizer. He had also edited Scott's monthly stamp journal.

Apollo-14 Crew In Germany for Moonlike Drill

STUTTGART, Aug. 10 (AP)—Four Apollo-14 astronauts arrived in West Germany today for a four-day geological field trip to familiarize themselves with rock formations they might find on the moon.

Astronauts Alan B. Shepard, commander of Apollo-14; Edgar D. Mitchell, due to pilot the lunar module, and backup crewmen Eugene A. Cernan and Joe Engle will train at a crater site near Noerdlingen in the Swabian Alps.

The astronauts are guests of Prof. Wolff von Engelhardt, head of the Mineralogical Institute of Tübingen University. Prof. von Engelhardt said "the crater they will study was made about 15 million years ago by a meteor and has a diameter of about 15 miles."

"It's not a moon landscape and is now fields and meadows," said Mr. von Engelhardt, "but individual rocks are in a certain way like those they can expect to find on the moon."

Mr. Shepard said the Apollo-14 crew, expected to be launched Jan. 31, is scheduled to carry out two excursions on the lunar surface.

DEATH NOTICE
The Board of Directors of the Banque de Genéve, Geneva, is very sorry to have to announce the death of its President, Monsieur Jean HANSEN, Commandeur de l'Ordre Militaire de Christ de Portugal, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Mérite Civil Espagnol, who left us suddenly on August 4th, 1970. The burial took place at the Jewish cemetery of Vevey August 5th, 1970, at 2 p.m.

Britain's Phone Book Users Find the Old Order Changeth

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—Britons were in a dither today over the new telephone directories that don't list first names alphabetically.

The post office, which runs the phones for six million subscribers, insisted that the new books are as simple as C-B-A or B-C-A, or even D-A-B.

Plans were disclosed last weekend to replace Britain's 60 area phone books, which list names in strict alphabetical order. The new computer-compiled directories—12 are already being issued—list last names as usual.

But subscribers with the same last name and initial are grouped alphabetically according to their addresses, not according to their first names.

In Cardiff, Wales, Howard Jones on Church Road comes before Harvey Jones on Druids Green. They both precede Harry Jones on Watwood Road.

The Preston directory has two Harold Smiths, 15 entries apart. There are 64 J. Browns that will be scattered over columns of names when the new London books come out.

Britons, who daily grin and

bear switchboard errors and phone books that don't work erupted over the out-of-order directories. And newspapers, caught in the August doldrums, with Parliament recessed and the soccer season not yet under way, leaped in.

The Consumer Council, which looks after public interests, said,

"It's another case of them bringing in something without first finding out what the telephone users think." Lord Fiddie, chairman of the Post Office Users' National Council, said he agreed.

Jack Smith, of Cheltenham, whose name appears after a couple of John Smiths, said, "It seems daft. Someone trying to look me up will reach John Smith in the list and think that I no longer live here."

The post office hinted that it might relent.

"The new system is easier,"

a spokesman said.

"It's simpler and more logical. But if there is likely to be any large-scale public reaction against it, then we will have to change it."

Peasants of India Seize Farmland of Rich

NEW DELHI, Aug. 10 (Reuters)—Thousands of Indian peasants, led by leftist politicians, occupied land belonging to rich landlords and farmers today in protest against slow implementation of land reforms.

Only one clash, in which seven people were injured, was reported as the "land-grab" movement launched by the pro-Moscow Communist party of India (CPI) and India's two Socialist parties entered its second day.

Police used tear gas to break up the clash at a village in Bihar State between peasants led by the Samyukt Socialist party (SSP) and the rightist Swatantra party's

"farmers' army," which tried to stop the agitators from plowing land.

Land reform agitators carrying spades, plows and party flags occupied or tried to seize the property of rich landlords in several states, but there was no overall picture of the amount of land seized. The aim of the movement is to distribute "surplus land" to the landless.

Hundreds of demonstrators were arrested throughout the country today, bringing the number of arrests among members of the movement to well over 6,000.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today admitted there has been

delay in carrying out land reforms but criticized the agitation as "un-called for and a defiance of the law."

Several members of Parliament and state legislators were among those arrested for leading land agitations.

Some of those detained were released on bail. In some places they were taken away from demonstrations and dumped far off by police.

Near Ranchi, in Bihar State, SSP agitators planted party flags on land belonging to Jagjivan Ram, India's Defense Minister and president of the ruling Congress party.

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Because most banks don't have foreign branches. And without a branch or subsidiary in a country, a bank can't directly lend the local currency.

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Political Murder

The brutal slaying of a kidnapped American in Uruguay marks another descent in the moral scale of modern "revolutionary" movements. There is much talk today of political prisoners, of police torture, of repression. All of these exist; all of them are quite likely to multiply. But the most powerful element that could contribute to their growth is revolution against the means now being used by their opponents—of whatever political or philosophical bent.

For perspective on the killing of Dan A. Mitronis, in Montevideo, one can turn to San Rafael, Calif., where black convicts on trial were being elevated to the state of political martyrs by the Black Panthers. In a rescue attempt, the presiding judge was killed, along with two of the convicts and an accomplice. Others were seriously wounded.

In other words, it is possible to apply the term "political prisoner" to virtually anyone held in jail, for whatever reason. "Society" can be held to be the guilty party, and any members of that society can be held hostage, or murdered, as scapegoats for the sins of the existing order. It represents a very close approach to that terrible anarchist dictum: "There are no innocents."

To be sure, most specific political murders have specific political ends in view: the Uruguayan government, white dominance in America, the plight of the Palestinian refugees. Some logic appears in every case: Mr. Mitronis was a police adviser to the Uruguayan government; the judge in San Rafael was conducting the trial of the convicts; airlines to Israel serve that state. But the sum of all the violence leaves a situation

in which there is no sanity, no belief in humane alternatives, no compromise with facts.

The world has moved past the point at which there is any complete reprobation of this morbidly romantic point of view—in which those who hold the innocent hostages, threaten them with death, or inflict death upon them are ranked—as once was the case—as enemies of the human race. There is greater understanding of the desperation of deprivation—and liberty, or nationalism, or racial pride may be ascribed to what would otherwise be termed sordid and brutal attacks.

But that understanding can only go so far. The pistol and the bomb are not magically transformed into King Arthur's sword because someone, or some group, decides a cause is worth killing for. Nor can global transportation be maintained in the face of attacks upon planes on innocent voyages; the comity of nations cannot hold together in the face of murders of diplomatic or quasi-diplomatic figures, no form of justice can be administered, much less improved, when judges are flouted or murdered.

Redress of grievances should be the first order of any society's business. But not every grievance can be redressed on this earth; not every claim to justice can be accepted without injustice to others. "Law and order" has been a malignant phrase—and rightly so when it is used only for repression of legitimate rights. But in the end, there must be order if there is to be law, and there must be law if there is to be justice. And murder is murder.

Against Hijacking

Thirty-three American planes were hijacked in 1969, all but two to Cuba, and only seven in the first half of 1970, again all but two to Cuba. This is an encouraging trend, brought about evidently by the deterrent effect of (1) the various new anti-hijacking measures and procedures instituted in the last year, and (2) Fidel Castro's policy of making Cuba an unhappy haven for hijackers. So successful has this policy been that of the 50-odd Americans who have commandeered planes to Havana in the last decade, 39 have returned to face the very harsh music awaiting them here, rather than stay in Cuba and sweat away their lives in the sugar fields, or worse. Mr. Castro's conduct the other day when a hijacked 747, his first, arrived was typical: So as not to scare the passengers, he quenched his curiosity and declined to inspect the plane inside. While holding on tight to the principle of political asylum (every country does), he has offered to extradite the hijackers of any country that will extradite Cuban hijackers back to him.

That the 747 was hijacked, however, and that the practice is growing elsewhere (20 American planes were hijacked in fiscal 1970, 43 foreign planes), leaves plenty of cause for alarm. This is particularly so in the many situations where the hijacker is not a distraught individual acting on a random personal impulse, like a homesick Cuban, but is a participant in a deliberate political conspiracy, like a Palestinian terrorist. In

those situations, metal-detecting devices, personnel trained in "behavioral screening" and other aspects of an anti-hijacking system may not be so effective as deterrents. Then, the crucial element must be to deprive these willful criminals of sanctuary.

Bilateral treaties calling for mutual extradition of hijackers would help. A multilateral return-or-punish treaty would help, too. But treaties of any kind are inevitably slow to write and ratify. In their absence, a relentless political and economic fire must be directed upon any country that offers safe haven to the hijacker, or a civilian airline. If airlines stopped flying to such a country and if airports were closed to its planes, it could be brought into line. Though Syria is the worst offender in harboring criminals of the sky, just last month Egypt proudly received the Palestinian hijackers of a Greek plane stolen from Athens. The United States should have protested loudly but it said nothing, apparently fearful of antagonizing Cairo on a "minor" matter in which no American plane or passenger was involved, while a major political initiative was afoot. This was an inexcusable lapse, just as bad in its echoes of permissiveness as the lionization of that stupid American soldier who hijacked a plane to Italy last year. If we're serious about hijacking, we must stop making political excuses and jokes about it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Colombo Sets Sail

Emilio Colombo has succeeded in ending Italy's month-long cabinet crisis. With luck, his government—Italy's 32d since the fall of Mussolini—will get the necessary votes of confidence in parliament this week, in time for the politicians to flee Rome for the annual Ferragosto holiday.

Such an event would ordinarily be a cause for great relief, if not rejoicing. But Italy's center-left coalition has been in almost constant crisis since the 1968 election, so it is natural this time to focus not on Mr. Colombo's considerable success in stitching it together but on the unresolved problems that could again rip it apart.

The Social Democrats (Unitarian Socialists) have accepted only grudgingly the compromise under which the Socialist party may form alliances with the Communists in local and regional governments where the national center-left formula is unworkable. The quarrel between the two socialist factions is not settled, only papered over.

Mr. Colombo's fate will also depend heavily on the support he gets from his own faction-ridden Christian Democrats. Intraparty feuding blocked the efforts at forming

a new government by his predecessor, Mariano Rumor, and by Giulio Andreotti.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Colombo failed in his effort to replace himself as treasury minister with Ugo La Malfa of the tiny Republican party. Mr. La Malfa is a modern, reform-minded economist who would have given distinction to a cabinet that is almost identical with that of Mr. Rumor.

The premier's greatest asset may be himself. He has been a far more impressive man of government than either Mr. Rumor or Mr. Andreotti, but he has also shown much political skill in coaxing the coalition back together. He will benefit by the fact that most Italians, including politicians, seem tired of political strife and may be disposed to give him more time and leeway than were granted his predecessor.

If Mr. Colombo should fall it will almost certainly mark the end of the center-left formula under which Italy has been governed since 1963. The fear in the country of the ominous developments that collapse might bring may very well help the new premier over his first obstacles.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

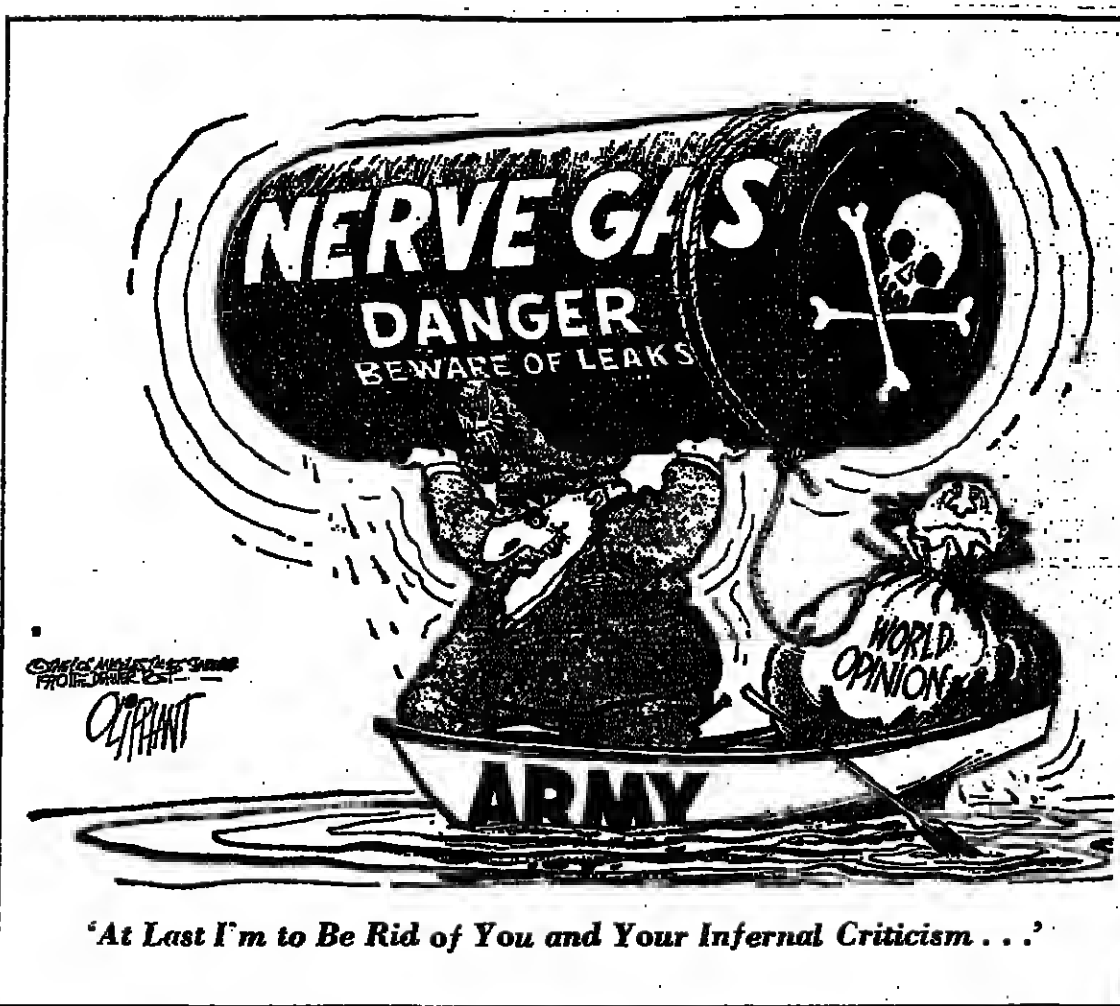
August 11, 1895

LONDON—Today the first session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Her Majesty's reign and the Twenty-sixth of the United Kingdom will be opened by Royal Commission. The principal business in the House of Commons will be the choice of a Speaker, and as the Government have decided not to oppose Mr. Gully's reelection, the proceedings will probably be brief. Mr. Gully will be proposed by a Conservative and be seconded by a Radical, Sir Mowbray and Mr. Ellis, respectively.

Fifty Years Ago

August 11, 1920

PARIS—The great alarm that is felt in Europe as to the immediate outcome of the Russo-Polish struggle might be moderated if more were definitely and positively known of Russia's ultimate designs. Bluff unquestionably plays a large part in the exterior policy of the Lenin Government. Of course it would be glad to see Bolshevism overrun the world; but do men as capable as Lenin, Trotsky and Chicherin really imagine that this is possible? Diplomacy is very much needed.



Shriver Beats the Drum

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The eye-bulging political organization now being put together for Sargent Shriver's "Congressional Leadership For the Future," which aims at fastening Democratic congressional majorities in the November election, looks suspiciously to some politicians like the forerunner of a 1972 Shriver-for-President organization.

Shriver agreed two months ago, at the request of Democratic members of Congress, to offer his time and talent as a full-time party campaigner in House and Senate races this fall.

But his just completed organizational chart, which has been shown to select party leaders, reads like a full-fledged presidential-style campaign blueprint—surely the most ambitious off-year ad hoc organization ever constructed to help either party win seats in Congress.

With the former U.S. ambassador to France and Kennedy brother-in-law at the top, the "Congressional Leadership For the Future" organizational chart places Myer (Mike) Feldman, former White House counsel in the Kennedy-Johnson era, and Washington lawyer Edward Bennett Williams just under Shriver as vice-chairmen.

The Staff

Executive director is William H. Crook, a Texas who ran VISTA during Shriver's anti-poverty period. Crook's executive assistant is Mark Lynch, formerly with International Volunteer Services (IVS). Crook's management assistant is Harold Flickinger, a former Peace Corps and Pentagon official.

The Shriver team proceeds from there to media director Don McClure (on leave from the office of West Virginia Secretary of State John D. Jay) Rockefeller IV. Mr. McClure's press assistant, to a speaker's bureau and a celebrities' bureau.

Then there is the office of operations and logistics (headed by Hector Alcalde, administrative assistant of Rep. Sam Gibbons, a Florida Democrat), the office of policy formulation, the office for liaison with private groups, the office for campaign advisory services, and so on.

One ex-staffer for New York Mayor John V. Lindsay was offered the press assistant job, at a \$20,000 annual salary, but said no. How many of Shriver's aides will be paid and how many are volunteers is not known, but the operation is not suffering from lack of cash.

In fact, quite apart from its 1972 implications, some Democrats worry that Shriver's funds coming into regular worthy (not all Democratic) candidates this fall will choke off already meager funds coming into regular party coffers.

Political Fallout

At least two advisory committees listed as backing Shriver's operation are sprinkled with such Southern names as Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and conservative Rep. George Mahon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee. Overall, however, the advisory panels are heavily weighted on the liberal side, with such Kennedy-era names as former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, Pentagon aide Adam Yarmolinsky, and Mary Lesker, a major party contributor.

If the Democrats do well in November, the political fallout for Shriver might just equal rewards reaped by Richard M. Nixon's 1966 campaign for Republican congressional candidates. That was his essential launching pad for the 1968 presidential nomination. In short, "Congressional Leadership For the Future" could become the nucleus of a 1972 Shriver-for-President operation.

Murphy's Bad News

An unpublished portion of the Oliver Quayle Poll (which showed Rep. John V. Tunney leading Republican Sen. George Murphy in the California senatorial race) has distinctly bad news for the one-time song-and-dance man. The poll shows conclusively for the first time how badly Murphy has been hurt by disclosures last June

that he had a financial deal with Patrick J. Frawley Jr., at that time head of Technicolor, Inc. The deal—now terminated—gave Murphy an annual \$20,000 "consultant's fee" from Technicolor, together with one-half the rent of his high-cost Washington apartment and generous use of credit cards, including an air travel card. Of the California voters sampled

in the Quayle poll, 83 percent "disapproved" of this Murphy-Frawley financial link of whom 48 percent said they feel "very strongly" about it. Tunney has made little effort to exploit this link in Murphy's armor, for the simple reason that Murphy's Republican primary opponent, millionaire Norton Simon, made it a central issue.

Repositioning the U.S.

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—The struggle between the Senate and the President over the war in Indochina, the ARVN and other parts of the military budget plus the long pending Mansfield resolution calling for "substantial" troop reductions in Europe are all facets of the congressional effort to play a role in repositioning America in the world.

Down at the White House the President's Nixon Doctrine has become the conceptual framework for the same end, repositioning America in the world.

The tragedy is that President and Congress are pulling and hauling against each other in what, in so many respects, is a unified effort with the same end in mind. But senators of both parties are suspicious of Mr. Nixon's propensity to play international balance of power and power politics games while the President seems to feel that many at the Capitol are determined to lead the United States back to a mindless isolationism.

Both exaggerate their suspicions and their fears though public utterances on both sides do lend credence to such feelings in each case.

A Parallel

Parallels are inexact and often dangerous. Still, they are worth considering. So let us go back to the era of World War II.

In the last half of the 1930s, as war came in Manchuria, Ethiopia and Spain and then in Poland, American opinion was polarized into isolationism and internationalism. A bowl of protest swept the land in late 1937 when President Roosevelt tested the atmosphere with his "quarantine the aggressor" speech. The division ended, of course, at Pearl Harbor on Nov. 7, 1941.

America had been at war in Europe and the Pacific a year and a half before there was serious talk of the shape of the peace. In mid-March, 1945, a group of senators lunched to discuss the idea of a resolution to point the way and Sen. Truman delegated to four others the job of drafting a measure. The product of Sens. Ball, Burton, Hatch and Hill became known as the B2B2 resolution.

B2B2 urged that the United States take the initiative to create what was to become the United Nations.

In the House, a representative named J. William Fulbright in June introduced a similar resolution. In due course both passed overwhelmingly. B2B2 had been submitted in advance to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who, not Secretary Cordell Hull, had the President's confidence. Here was born the bipartisan foreign policy, both between parties and between Congress and White House, that lasted well into the postwar years.

Lesson for Today

President Nixon at the time of B2B2 was a young Navy officer in the Pacific. All but a handful of the then members of Congress have passed from the scene. Yet the lesson could be instructive for today.

As President Roosevelt was influenced in his postwar thinking by his recollection of the debacle of the League of Nations and the isolationism between the world wars, so President Nixon seems influenced today by his own recollection of isolationism in the years he was still a student.

He is as determined as was FDR not to go back. The Nixon Doctrine is designed to make the inescapable adjustments, now that the Vietnam War so clearly defines the high-water mark of American interventionism abroad. But because of the way in which

The Future: 6 Years and Further

By Clair Sterling

STOCKHOLM—The first city of the future will be built in Sweden. It will be called Jarfalla. It will have a hundred thousand residents, and be accessible by subway or highway from Stockholm, just 12 miles away. No gasoline-powered vehicles will be allowed. Noiseless electric minibuses moving at a soothing 20 miles an hour will pass within 150 yards of everyone's house, carrying passengers and baggage free. Rolling platforms something like horizontal escalators will carry downtown shoppers on their rounds underground heating will melt snow as it falls to the sidewalks, garbage will be collected by vacuum in installed in each residence and transported through tunnels by compressed air to incinerators 30 miles away. Heat and hot water will be supplied by a single thermonuclear plant, the temperatures regulated by individual thermostats. The air will be pure, the smog-free light dazzling, the water delicious and wholesome, the streets impeccable, the only sounds those of music and children at play. It will be ready in six years and cost an enormous amount of money.

Alas, we cannot all be Swedes, nor can all Swedes live in Jarfalla. By the time there are seven billion of us milling around the planet, 30 years from now—or nine billion in 30 years from then—our lives are likely to be arranged quite differently. Futurologists hold out a considerable range of repellent prospects. Among the most cheerful is Nigel Calder, former editor of New Science in England, whose ideas go something like this:

Floating Towns

Those of us still living on land may be enclosed in anything from towns of 50,000 completely under glass to super-cities of 50 million commanding nearly a million square miles—the size of Western Europe. But the majority of the human race will be settled on the sea, in floating towns reaching deep under water so that disturbance due to surface winds and waves—seasickness, that is—will be negligible. More likely than not, these towns will take the form of ice ships, ice being unobtainable, easily landable, and relatively cheap to make and preserve (one doesn't like to think of a possible power failure, but Mr. Calder assures us we needn't worry). The ice-towns would be protected against wind by geodetic domes, perfumed and decorated by thoughtfully contrived sights and sounds, air-conditioned to a year-round springlike temperature, and supplied with food by ocean gardens grown either on imported soil or in enclosed and cultivated tanks of seawater.

Limited, as such, nourishment may be to the palate, we might go down on our knees in gratitude for it, considering the possible alternatives. Some four or five billion people would be facing starvation, few of us could permit ourselves the luxury of real fruit and vegetables (a cucumber, say, or a watermelon). Scientists having discovered that yeast can be grown on petroleum, vast quantities of this cheap protein source can be grown to feed animals.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed, bearing the writer's complete address.

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Letters

Which Horrors?

Although my previous efforts to oppose some of the views about my native Soviet Russia, which were presented on the pages of the Tribune drew me of all remnants of the disease of trust and hope in the Western freedom of opinion, I cannot keep silent at the sight of the new cold war piece of propaganda called "Soviet Horrors."

One does not need to be a Buzz Sawyer and plant listening devices under the tables at CBS to recognize what seems to me beyond any doubt in this story: the fact of their being doctored.

But let's give for a second the benefit of doubt. Then a necessary conclusion should be made to the effect that if the tape record was really taken by a foreign correspondent within the walls of a Soviet prison, the Soviet prison system appears to be much more democratic than the American one.

Truly, the American communications media seem to ignore their own efforts to frighten their readers with the "Soviet Horrors" when we hear that, in addition, the messages of Ginsburg, et al. were allowed to be taken by the prisoners themselves, "no matter what the consequences." However, most unpleasant consequences should occur, I hope, rather than the Western reputation. If there is still in the post-Stalin Soviet Union such thing as "horror," then the Western media were obliged to take into account the dangers for human beings in Soviet prisons and insane asylums, and whether they were authorized or not, to obtain from the publication of materials that may jeopardize the fate of the persons in question.

And here lies the centerpiece of the whole story: Western horror of playing with the human lives for the sake of getting more dollars in the case of the inventive newsman, more material for the continuation of the cold war.

I do not believe that something had may happen to those Soviet "disident writers"; we, Russians, say in such a case "seven crimes just the same penalty." But as I said at the beginning, the West has called upon itself a new condemnation of being callous toward human lives and always ready to sacrifice the naïve or confused people as pawns in the cold war.

Actually, Ginsburg, Bukovsky, etc. are just new names in the martyrology of the Western crime against Russian intellectuals who are either naïve or ignorant of the true attitude toward us, Russians, which prevails here under the guise of talking about improving relations, securing world peace, etc. The martyrology was opened by Fackelmann. Now efforts are made to provoke respect against Solzhenitsyn. There are enough victims of the same type also among Russian intellectuals in exile who are reduced to the status of non-persons by rejection of their manuscripts and simply letters of protestation to the Western newspapers—naturally, if they do not serve the purposes of the cold war against our country. As one of those, I have enough reason to say to the Western physician: heal yourself first!

Inasmuch as you have offered space for the voices of those who are put into a Soviet prison by their silly beliefs that the West really cares about their fate, I

request to give equal time to a former Soviet writer, now in the Western prison for his mind and soul, in a Western Free Prison, at the title of my memoirs which I am unable to get through, run by the way.

I. BOGOLEPOV.

Fribourg, Switzerland.

A Precedent

Surely the wisdom of our men has perished and the understanding of our prudent men. Far better would it be if they to heed the words of St. Basil, addressed to the young Queen Elizabeth, "The Muscovite, enemy of all liberty under the heavens, daily grows mightier with weapons begetting unknown to him by which he maketh himself strong to vanquish all others. Your majesty knoweth not the strength of this monster nor the authority he has over those who serve him."

RAYMOND LIPSON.

Lugano, Switzerland.

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Women raking new hay in a field of Achill, off the coast of County Mayo.

Women Make Hay on Irish Island

By David Binder

ACHILL, Achill Island, Ireland (NYT).—As one of 11 island's score or more of women named Bridget, she may on the small fields between the mountains and the sea she sings: "When drinking, I'm always thinking of the future." Bridget McHugh never shies the verse because "it is no end to it. She is it up herself."

Or the Bridget and Katharine of Achill, haymaking me of their more onerous. Continual rains sweep down from low-flying clouds off the Atlantic coast the green hills until they reach their normal weight. The new-cut hay often must be turned and spread twice a week before it is ready to stack, and even then the winds are liable to blow it away.

There are few men around here. Mrs. McHugh's husband and son are in England working on construction projects, as are most of the island's men. Still, there are in North America, the hillside graveyards there are tombstones with the names many Achill men who died in return from wars in Europe and, more recently, in Korea and Vietnam.

But the women of Ireland's west coast are a hardy and cheerful lot. They have had a reputation as such since Grace Kelly, the pirate queen, ruled the rough waters of Achill's Bay 400 years ago.

When Mrs. Kathleen O'Malley, whose husband and son are in England working on construction projects, decided her

score of hay was ripe enough to harvest, she rounded up her two teen-aged daughters and three neighborhood women with rakes and pitchforks. "I won't feel good until it is under the cloth," she told them, referring to the gunnysacks tacked with ropes that the islanders use to tie down their haycocks against Atlantic gusts and gales.

Food Then Song
The six women could have done it all alone. But by exchanging a little Irish charm, they attracted some extra male help and got the job done faster. The aid came from Father Lyons, a vigorous local priest; from Paddy, a homesick Irishman from Chicago, and from a couple of vacationing lads who would otherwise have spent their time in the pubs of nearby Keel and Dugort.

After several hours of pitching hay, Mrs. O'Malley called a halt and opened a satchel of refreshments—tomato and ham sandwiches, a bottle of whiskey, a dozen bottles of stout and, for the youngsters, a bottle of cider. Nobody starves on Achill, but nobody gets rich either. Farm incomes—virtually no one lives solely off the land any more—are supplemented by taking in tourists and by the men's seasonal labor abroad. The farmers trade vegetables to the fishermen for mackerel, salmon and crab claws.

After the group of haymakers had finished eating, Mrs. McHugh sang "When I'm Drinking," and someone else parodied the ballad "Galway Bay." "And the women in the uplands drinkin' whisky,"

Speak a language that the strangers do not know." Then Bridget Gannon recalled her pleasurable acquaintance with Darnot Freyer, "the mad major," who used to live in a huge hillside mansion on Achill, where he celebrated his own birthday four times a year and the birthday of his favorite cat, George, once a year. The late major had been a friend of the poets W. B. Yeats and Oliver St. John Gogarty, and he boasted "the greatest collection of pornography in the Western world."

"I thought he was nice, not mad," said Bridget Gannon. All the while the Achill youngsters, John, Kevin, Linda and Shene, tumbled in the sweet-smelling hay.

The women were groaning with fatigue by the time the day's work was done. But Mrs. O'Malley invited the whole lot to her cozy home for more drinks and merriment in front of her blazing turf fire.

The party moved on in a driving rainstorm to the crossroads pub, where the local schoolteacher was accusing the local dentist of "depriving good people of their teeth" and where the priest got into an argument with a toothless butcher about the reformation of the republic.

Still later some of the haymakers could be found dancing jig and reels to the accompaniment of a drummer and an accordionist and then listening to Miss Shirley McEadden sing the ballad "Please, Sir, Master Conductor, Don't Throw Me Off the Train" in a solemn contralto.

Mrs. O'Malley and her friends stayed up until 4 a.m., when the eastern sky began to lighten beyond Slieve Donard Mountain. She was on her feet again at 7 a.m. to milk the cows and to pitch more hay.

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MUSIC IN SALZBURG: Look at Mozart's 'Big Five'

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria, Aug. 10.—For the first time in years there was no new production of a Mozart opera at the Salzburg festival. Instead, there has been what amounts to a survey of the festival's most recent productions of the five major operas, and the result has been very much a mixed bag.

When the festival first brought Mozart's operas into its schedule in 1922, it did so simply by bringing the Vienna State Opera to town, with its productions, first-string casts and conductors like Richard Strauss and Franz Schalk. Even when the festival began mounting its own productions, they remained mainly a festival extension of Vienna's style.

But in the last decade or so—with the building of the Large Festspielhaus and a certain expansion of the festival's geographic vistas—Salzburg's Mozart style, if any, has become a historical relic and a bit unpredictable. The score for the "big five" this year seems to boil down to one clear success, two that brought mixed reactions, and two that few people will be sorry to see disappear.

One Winner

The one outright winner was the revival of the 1966 production of "The Marriage of Figaro," which, as it happens, was also the one most squarely in the Viennese tradition. With Karl Böhm as the musical generalissimo, there was a delightful balance between clarity and dramatic impulse, clearly and dramatically. Glimmering Rembert was on hand to hone his lively and straightforward production, and Rudolf Hellrich's sets remain stylish and sensible. Despite occasional bits of over-activity, it is a conception completely at one with the music.

On the Arts Agenda

David Oistrakh will conduct one concert and play the violin in two others during the annual Salzburg Mozart Week, Jan. 23 to 31, 1971. He will conduct the Vienna Philharmonic with Friedrich Gulda as piano soloist Jan. 28 and appear as soloist with the same orchestra, under Bernhard Fomsgartner, the following day. Oistrakh and Paul Badura-Skoda will give a program of sonatas for violin and piano Jan. 29.

Eighteen films, eight fewer than last year, have been selected for this year's Venice Film Festival, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 1. Among the films, from a dozen countries, are one American production, "Wanda" by Barbara Lodan, "Deep End" by



FIGARO—From left: Edith Mathis as Cherubino, Reri Grist as Susanna, Robert Kerns as the count.

And the music got its due, not only from the Vienna Philharmonic, but from a cast that notably included Reri Grist's sharp-witted and beguiling Susanna, Geraint Evans's as-servive Figaro, Gündula Janowitz's rich-voiced countess, and Zoltan Kelen's ripely characterized Bartolo.

There was some first-class singing and some original and illuminating staging in "Così Fan Tutte" and "The Abduction from the Seraglio," but there were times when the productions seemed over-assertive and busy.

Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's staging

of "Così," in his own richly detailed sets, takes the opera's basic joke as very serious business indeed and drives it home in great detail. But his earthy, almost slatternly view of the maid Despina seems a bit removed from Mozart's intuitively worldly imp—although Teresa Stratas's talents as a comedienne and singer make her hard to resist. For that matter, Miss Stratas would be easy to imagine as Fiordiligi or Dorabella too, had not those capricious ladies been excellently represented by Elisabeth Harwood and Rosalind Elias.

Seiji Ozawa, who conducted

last year when the production was new, was again on hand and kept musical matters well under control, although at times a little more flexibility would have been welcome.

Giorgio Strehler's production of "The Abduction from the Seraglio" is now five years old, and Luciano Damiani's elaborate pastel-shaded sets and procession frame showed the wear and tear. Strehler's elaborate play with light and shadows, alternating between treating the characters as two-dimensional puppets and fully rounded flesh-and-blood characters, was still exquisite to watch. But Mozart does not alternate. His characters are always flesh and blood, and particularly when sung by Anneliese Rothenberger as Konstanze, Reri Grist as Blondchen and Werner Hollweg as Belmonte, Zubin Mehta's spacious, beautifully shaped conducting suggests that he will be on hand for future Salzburg Mozart productions.

"Don Giovanni"

If Herbert von Karajan's production of "Don Giovanni," dating from 1968, and Oscar Fritz Schuh's staging of "The Magic Flute," from 1967, are any indication, the Large Festspielhaus is no place for Mozart. Of all his operas, these two can benefit the most from ample space to work in, but the full hundred-foot width of this stage, plus the ramps on either side, robs these productions of a visual focal point and with it—it seems—a musical one as well.

The "Don Giovanni" in particular is a striking case of the whole never adding up to the sum of its parts. Even Nicolai Ghiaurov, who would look and sound noble hawking chestnuts, never is convincing in the title part. And Karajan, the conductor, is too often let down by Karajan, the stage director.

Dining Out in Paris

The Chef Who Cooked for a Countess

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Until this summer, Roland Bontemps at La Cigale (117, Oct. 30, 1969), a little restaurant where one could eat, real, if simple, bourgeois cuisine for as little as 10 francs, was still there, but Mr. Bontemps has left to set up a new restaurant in the 14th arrondissement.

His new venture, Le Mont-

poupon, is a little more expensive, but then the cooking is better. He opened in July and yet he has already picked up a good business. The French do not neglect a restaurant where the food is good, and many of his old customers have followed him.

The name of Mr. Bontemps's new restaurant reflects his culinary beginnings. His first job was as cook to the Countess de

la Motte-Saint-Pierre, who owned the Chateau de Montpoupon in the Touraine, his native province.

30 Seats

Le Montpoupon is a pretty little restaurant decorated in red plaid and is small enough with only 30 seats so that Mr. Bontemps and his Beaujolais wife Annie can handle it alone. Many of the dishes are the

same as at La Cigale and what sets them off from the run of the mill *grillades* and *sole meunières* is that the chef knows how to choose good ingredients.

His *escalope normande* is classic, a veal cutlet in a cream sauce, but it tastes of real, real butter and real cream.

Mr. Bontemps also makes a good pepper steak with green peppercorns but his cuisine is not merely a matter of tasty stand-bys. One dish that has understandably already become a favorite at Le Montpoupon is *coquelet aux morilles*.

Baby Rooster

The baby rooster is cooked in a Dutch oven with a sauce of onions, morrels—which give it its wonderful aroma and taste—and white wine with a little cream at the end. Mr. Bontemps also uses morrels in one of his pâtés, all of which are homemade. He even canned his own asparagus during a trip to the Touraine, but the demand has been such that it is almost all gone.

The cheese platter is exceptional for such a basically modest restaurant and the desserts are also homemade. Mr. Bontemps obviously likes to do things for himself and this fall intends to add *maitre d'angouille à la tourangelle* (eel stewed in red wine) to his growing menu. Few restaurants of much higher class offer this wonderful dish, probably because it takes a lot of time and demands an appreciative clientele. Mr. Bontemps's wine list is tiny but growing and already boasts a very truly 1964 Bourgogne-all-goté and a full, rough 1967 Lalande de Pomerol.

Le Montpoupon, 73 Avenue Permetier, Paris-11e. Telephone 709-94-25. Closed Sundays but open all summer. There is a 15-franc (12.75) menu, but à la carte will run only a few francs more.

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W. Germans Publish Esperanto Dictionary

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—After 20 years of research, a dictionary in the international language of Esperanto has been published by the West German firm Duden. It is the work of Prof. G. Wavinghien, French president of the Esperanto academy.

The announcement was made at the 55th World Esperanto Congress which ended in Vienna Saturday.

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until October 30th (with two exceptions)
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مركز امن الاسلام

IOS Pledges to Fight and Win Proxy Battle

By Jonathan C. Randall

NEVA, Aug. 10 (WP).—The management of Investors Overseas Securities Inc. (IOS) has pledged to fight and win the proxy battle for control of the company, which is currently controlled by the Fidelity Fund.

The company, which is a subsidiary of the Fidelity Fund, has been the subject of a long-running proxy battle between the Fidelity Fund and a group of investors led by Mr. Cornfield.

Mr. Cornfield, who is the chairman of the board, has been fighting to gain control of the company since 1964. He has been successful in gaining control of the company in 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, and 1970.

Mr. Cornfield has been fighting to gain control of the company because he believes that the Fidelity Fund is not acting in the best interests of the company's shareholders.

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Romania Leases Machines, Manpower East Aiding West in Berlin Construction

BERLIN (NYT).—Eastern European countries have begun to lease manpower and machines to West Germany's expanding building industry in a new form of East-West cooperation that appears to bring profits to both sides.

A 90-man "brigade" of Romanian construction workers recently started work on a housing project in West Berlin. A second group of 151 men is scheduled to take up work in September.

The men are employees of Romania's state-owned Arcom construction concern of Bucharest, a company that operates as a sub-contractor to a local concern, Messner & Co., run, ironically, by two postwar emigrants from that East-bloc country.

Building Offer Accepted. Similar deals with official construction companies from Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia have been arranged or are under consideration here and in various other West German centers, officials said. The Warsaw-based firm was identified as Budimex, a state-owned group. In Gopping, near Stuttgart, a German housing corporation

accepted a Romanian offer for the construction of 75 housing units, saying the East-bloc bid was 30 percent below German tenders.

In Munich, a spokesman for Neue Heimat, West Germany's largest builder of private homes and apartment houses, said his company expected to work with sub-contractors from Hungary and Yugoslavia because their offers were about 15 percent under comparable German bids.

The city of Frankfurt was reported considering asking Eastern European countries to hand in offers for a stadium for the 1974 World Soccer Championships.

Construction Prices Soar. The over-heated economic boom in Germany, coupled with a severe labor shortage, has pushed construction prices sky-high in the past months, causing an increase of almost 70 percent within one year, according to official statistics.

In West Berlin alone, industry this month registered 35,000 job vacancies.

At the same time, West Germany's new Ostpolitik of seeking cooperation with the East to replace more than two decades of bitter confrontation al-

ready has caused the East-West atmosphere to relax to a point that enables German officials and private companies to stretch out feelers into the East bloc for manpower.

Eastward Currency. The Communist countries reacted promptly. For them East-West cooperation meant a definite economic profit, the earning of one of the world's hardest currencies, the deutsche mark.

But to make sure the money flowed into the official tills and also in order to keep tight control of their manpower, the Eastern European countries decided not to let individual workers take up employment in Germany, but to allow only the leasing of entire work crews, frequently with their own machinery.

This system has caused some concern with German union officials and the state-run labor exchange. One union leader spoke of a "kind of slave trade," because the Eastern Europeans—though all of them are volunteers eager to come to the West—received only small amounts of marks during their stay, while their main earnings were deposited for them in their local currencies at home.

Congo Gives Go-Ahead to Kaiser Plant

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 10 (Reuters).—Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. said today its proposal to develop an aluminum smelter in the Congo (Kinshasa) had been accepted by President Joseph D. Mobutu during his official visit to Washington last week.

Kaiser said the program, based on power supplied by the new Inga hydroelectric project, calls for construction of a primary aluminum smelter with an annual capacity of 70,000 metric tons near Moanda, at the mouth of the Congo River.

The cost of the project was not given.

The smelter would be scheduled to start production in late 1973—the start of the first large blocks of power are expected to be available from the Inga project.

It would be designed for subsequent expansion as market conditions warranted and as additional power became available, Kaiser said.

Under the agreement, Kaiser has the responsibility for development of the aluminum project, which will be the largest single user of Inga power.

Kaiser said necessary pre-construction studies and negotiations of definitive agreements will start immediately. Construction is scheduled to start in late 1971.

U.S. July Retail Sales

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales fell to \$31.95 billion in July from an upward revised \$32.32 billion in June, according to preliminary Commerce Department estimates issued today. On a seasonally adjusted basis, however, sales rose to \$30.63 billion from \$30.43 billion.

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U.S. July Retail Sales

Lockheed Seeks European Backing for Advanced Jet

By Peter Watson

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. is negotiating with several Western European nations for the cooperative development and manufacture of an advanced version of its F104 Starfighter.

Called the CL1200 Lockheed Lancer, the fighter represents design developments growing out of the company's joint manufacture of 1,600 F104 fighters in Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany.

According to a company spokesman, Lockheed has made presentations of the CL1200 to West Germany and the Netherlands.

Under existing agreements, Lockheed is obligated to reveal design developments of the F104 program to its European partners, he said.

Pentagon Study Under Way. The Lockheed spokesman said that the CL1200 is an advanced version of the F104 that is being developed in the competition for the \$1.1 billion international fighter contract, currently undergoing study at the Pentagon.

The main difference between the two planes is that the European version has substantially more sophisticated avionics. Flight characteristics, except in special models, are substantially the same for both, Lockheed said.

In addition to Lockheed, Northrop Corp., McDonnell Douglas and Ling-Temco-Vought are bidding for the international fighter, which is intended to be a low-cost, high-performance craft requiring minimum maintenance and especially suited for the air forces of South-east Asian countries.

The CL1200 has yet to be accepted by any European government and any such contract would

have to be authorized by the Pentagon and the State Department.

Lockheed says it believes the smaller version of the CL1200 is better suited to the more sophisticated air forces of West European nations.

No cost figures of the European version were available. A spokesman said the average price of the F104 is approximately \$15 million.

Should Lockheed's proposal be approved, all the work on the CL1200 will be done in Europe, where the F104 is still in production at West German and Italian plants.

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"Peace Dividend" Forecast in U.S.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1

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PEANUTS

WE JUST GOT BACK FROM A TRIP.

DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME? DID YOU SEE ANYTHING INTERESTING?

ALL I SAW WERE SHOPPING CENTERS AND HOTELS. EVERY TOWN LOOKS LIKE EVERY OTHER TOWN.

IT DOESN'T MATTER WHERE YOU GO... YOU'VE NEVER LEFT!

R.C.

THAT'S THREE WALKS IN A ROW, KID... YOU GETTING TIRED?

THERE'S NO DISGRACE IN ADMITTING YOU'RE TIRED!... AFTER ALL, YOU'VE PITCHED A GREAT GAME SO FAR!

OK... I GUESS I AM BUSHED.

TAKE OVER FOR THE QUITTER.

BEETLE BAILEY

GASP! CHOKER!!

AH HAS HEARD LEGENDS 'BOUT TH' CHOKER 'BONK WORKS...

B-BUT RATTLEY-THINK-KORRY-NONE OF 'EM COMES CLOSE TO TH' T-TRUTH!!

BE PROUD O' HER, SON!! SHE COME CLOSER THAN ANY MAN OR BEAST EVER DID!!

MISS PEACH

BLAND! BLAND! EVERYTHING YOU COOK IS BLAND! NO OOMPH!

YOU THINK YOU COULD DO BETTER?

WAIT'LL YOU SEE TOMORROW!

WHAT'S THAT?

HIS OWN SPICE RACK.

BUZZ SAWYER

MARCIA'S KAMP KELLY LOAN GO. EVERYTHING HUSH-HUSH!! STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

WOULD YOU MIND WHISPERING THE ANSWERS TO A FEW QUESTIONS?

PEST!

WIZARD OF ID

TWEE-TWEE-TWEE

HEY, SOME GUYS HAVE BROKEN INTO MR. CROWLEY'S OFFICE!

LET'S GO, MEN!

HEY! THEY TURNED OUT THE LIGHTS!

CLANG-CLANG-CLANG!

HOWE THE DUCKER ALONE!

REX MORGAN M.D.

ONE, THE SECRETARY OF LABOR WOULD LIKE TO MAKE HIS REPORT.

BAD NEWS, GISEL-UNEMPLOYMENT IS UP 10%.

YOU'RE FIRED.

POGO

IF YOU WANT ME TO SEE ANY PATIENTS TOMORROW, I'D BETTER GET HOME, MISS GALE.

I'M SORRY I'VE COME IN SO LATE, GALE. I GOT THROUGH LATE AT THE OFFICE AND THEN WENT TO DINNER. I'LL BE IN EARLIER TOMORROW.

BY THE WAY, I ALMOST FORGOT! ONE OF THE PATIENTS I SAW WAS A MISS LAWRENCE. I NOTICED YOU MADE A TENTATIVE DIAGNOSIS OF HYPOGLYCEMIA! THE GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST CAME BACK TODAY AND SUPPORTS THAT DIAGNOSIS!

RIP KIRBY

REMEMBER NOW, WHEN THIS BEAUTIFUL CHICK AT THE FORBES PLACE PAINTS, I'M THE ONE WHO BRINGS HER TO AND GETS KISSED FOR SAVING HER LIFE.

THINK AGAIN, PAL. I HOLD HER WHILE YOU FAN HER...

WHO... WHO...!

IF THOSE ARE GHOSTS, I'M THE QUEEN OF THE MAX. WE'LL SEE ABOUT THIS NONSENSE...

BLONDIE

DAGWOOD, I CAN'T GET TO SLEEP.

LET ME TRY SLEEPING ON YOUR SIDE AND YOU SLEEP ON MY SIDE.

NOW I CAN'T SLEEP!

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership reached game as shown in the diagram. A trump lead would have been effective, but West led the diamond nine. East won and shifted to a trump, attempting to cut down ruffing possibilities. The handling of the spade suit was now the crucial factor in making the contract.

As the cards lie, South might as well win in dummy and lead a low spade. But as he does not know that East has the ace, the normal play is to win the trump trick in the closed hand and lead the singleton spade toward dummy.

West covers with the ten, or the jack if he feels in a deceptive mood, and South must decide whether to play the king from dummy. On a straight percentage basis, the king is right, but there is a practical consideration. If West has the ace, he might have chosen to play it, to make sure of a trick. If South reasons in this way, he will duck in dummy and leave East with a problem.

If West wins the spade trick, he is in some trouble. Another spade lead will help the declarer to establish the fifth spade in the dummy. A club lead away from the king is clearly an error. And a diamond lead will give a trick to the declarer in that suit, allowing him to discard two clubs from dummy and maneuver a club ruff.

The best defense is for East to overtake and lead a trump. South must win in the dummy and ruff a spade. He continues by ruffing the diamond ten with dummy's last trump, and must guess the spade situation. Will a low spade lead drive out the ace?

South may answer this question negatively if he watched the spot cards played in spades. West's second play was the seven, and if West has made a normal play East must have the six. The inference from the first round of the suit was that East has the ace, so South should lead the king from the dummy. This pins West's spade jack and establishes dummy's eight by ruffing out East's ace.

NORTH
♠K8532
♥K107
♦Q
♣A843

WEST (D)
♠J107
♥J
♦Q88642
♣KJ62

EAST
♠AQ64
♥Q52
♦A172
♣97

SOUTH
♠A9843
♥K105
♦Q105
♣Q105

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
Pass 1♠ Pass 2♥
Pass 3♥ Pass 4♥
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| H | A | R | A | S | S | A | I | A | R | E | |
| A | L | I | G | H | T | I | U | L | O | H | A |
| D | I | G | G | E | D | O | G | G | E | R | |
| P | H | I | L | I | A | N | A | S | A | N | |
| T | E | L | A | N | G | E | L | | | | |
| P | E | A | S | C | H | S | A | R | N | I | |
| E | R | N | O | M | I | T | T | E | A | S | |
| D | O | G | S | T | O | O | T | R | I | V | I |
| A | L | L | E | R | N | E | R | O | | | |
| L | E | A | S | H | E | L | L | E | | | |
| P | L | I | E | S | T | I | O | N | S | | |
| U | N | D | E | R | G | O | G | I | P | | |
| S | T | A | I | R | O | S | E | | | | |
| S | O | M | E | | | | | | | | |

DENNIS THE MENACE

...AN' BLESS GOLDLOCKS AN' BLESS SIMPLE SIMON AN' BLESS LITTLE MISS MUFFET AN' BLESS DEEDLE DEEDLE DUMPLING MY SON JOHN AN' BLESS...

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BIRAR **CELEY** **KNABIG** **DROBIF**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's: Jonathan SANDY AWARD BLOUSE GOLFER
Answer: How she sounded when she tried to sing high C - "LOW-GY"

BOOKS

THE RESURRECTION OF RICHARD NIXON
By Jules Witcover. Putnam. 479 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Colman McCarthy

RICHARD NIXON has been President for 18 months, and you still run into people who can't believe it. They watch him on the high-rating 9 p.m. shows. But they can't believe it. Jules Witcover, writing with pool-player prose that is quick, deft and wise to all the angles, is probably as incredulous as anybody else, but he understands brilliantly how the greatest political resurrection in American history came about.

Covering the public events of Nixon's life from 1952 to 1968, plus a few private events, Witcover, a member of the Los Angeles Times's Washington bureau, is detached and fair. Although there is a mass of material accumulated over those six years out of which to make a hatchet job, Witcover has better things to do. Newspaper reporters are tempted to cheap shots and polemics by the politicians they don't respect, not by the ones they don't like. It's a fair guess that few regular Washington political reporters, Witcover among them, have any affection or feeling for Nixon, who prefers winning votes to winning friends. But few of the books yet to be written about Nixon will be as fair as this one to the man, and show as much respect to his office, in spite of the political style he used to win it.

Richard Nixon was buried on November 7, 1962, when he sojourned at the press in Los Angeles after losing the California gubernatorial race.

"Good morning, gentlemen... Now that all the members of the press are so delighted that I have lost, I'd like to make a statement."

Nixon did make a statement to his delighted audience, one to be long remembered as "the last press conference." For Witcover, Nixon's public post that morning showed not only "a deep capacity for bitterness" but also "a humanness about the man... a capacity to blow his top regardless of once-of-the-political consequences."

The main reason Nixon entered the 1962 race, Witcover believes, was to have a hiding place from John Kennedy in 1964, a rematch for which he had little taste. Instead, the voters willing, Nixon would emerge in 1966, after four years as a governor with a big state base, ready to lead the Republicans to victory in 1968. The voters weren't willing, but nevertheless it turned out that way.

"At every turn," writes Witcover, "Nixon moved deftly to convert circumstance into opportunity. In 1962, he moved himself resolutely out of the shadow of defeat and of the past. In 1963 he made a new beginning, and in 1964, after a long political fantasy with his gropings toward the Republican nomination, he grasped the realistic perspective and acted on it. Having reconfirmed in the Goldwater disaster his credentials as the most loyal Republican, in 1965 he seized the center of his party and effectively isolated Rockefeller as 'spoilsport' and divider. In 1966, he cemented that center position and his role as the man who brought the party back. In 1967, he exercised remarkable restraint and self-confidence in leaving the field

to Romney, correctly anticipating Romney's performance using it to reduce his own image. And in 1968, after stroying that image in untested primaries, he successfully occupied the middle ground first between Rockefeller, Reagan, then between Humphrey and Wallace. No performance, by any yardstick, was a remarkable exercise of political strategy and a plume."

On the old principle of journalism that you can't have an opinion but you can't have a fact, Witcover does not say that Nixon practiced cunning, feyness or sham during years. Instead he shows practicing the cunning of politics. For example, in 1966, in the campaign of newsmen tried to ask him, Nixon why he kept dodging debate with Hubert Humphrey. For a moment, Nixon, eyeing the exchange (writes Witcover) was a tense, breathless Nixon. He let-me-call-you-a-heart policy (with the press quickly regained his and on the short leg of Louisville to... Chatterbox rode on the press talking easily with rep. The animals had got rep in their cages; it was a sary to throw them a bone two."

Witcover's study is imperfect because in describing Nixon's career and plotted for presidency in 1968 it states that he is using same tactics now to win presidency in 1972. For me he is not the President of the United States but the president of the Republican party, panting after office by campaign-tested means of blue-talk, antiseptics, pragmatism and strategies—southern, northern, eastern and western. No longer talks much about bringing the nation together as the Republican candidate; he is doing as little as he can to do as he did in '68.

Nixon is not the first President to prefer being a victor to being a leader, but presidential policies affect lives. If results can be tragic for a hungry man going into administration-favored SST and ABB production; the sick who wait helplessly as the administration cuts funds for health research; the ethnics who have their lives exploited by Agnew; the Negroes who hear even the NAACP talking the administration "Negro"; the consumers who the administration proper protection laws w strong ones are needed. Third World, which needs a from U.S. "protection."

Witcover, like anyone views politics as the trash of idealism, does not cringe Nixon's performance as President, any more than people cringed at what he did during the six years that went before when, as this work so often shows, Nixon behaved like a consummate political creature and the nation let him get as with it.

Colman McCarthy, a staff member of The Washington Post, wrote this review for the Post's literary supplement.

CROSSWORD By Will We

ACROSS

1 Small thrush
5 Preface
10 Poker term
14 "... volume of... forgotten"
15 Artery
16 Greek theaters
17 Convalescents' topics
19 Prefix for potent or present
20 Alas!
21 Stupid
23 Staff people
26 Ended
27 Prudent
30 Downgrade, as electrical units
33 Formerly
34 Sham
36 Gumshoe
37 Hagen
38 Intensifies
40 Workers' group: Abbr.
41 People
42 Piece of gossip
43 Shoot the dice

DOWN

44 Passionate
46 Edward Lear's forte
49 Like a wing
50 Dry
51 Pantomime's statue
54 Draws off
55 Over
59 Unselfish
62 French pronoun
63 His or hers
64 Distant Prefix
65 Else: Scott
66 Petty malice
67 Merganser

ACROSS

12 Photo... smooth
13 Hiding place
18 Moslem...
22 Snooty
24 Fished...
25...
27 Russian...
28 Between: Prefix
29 Shocking
31 Reveals
32 French school
33 Western...
35 British...
36 Implores
38 Meals
45 Slip by
47 Small hum...
48 Fern cluster
51 Collapse
52 Solar disk
53 Unbalanced
55 News brief
56 Shade of green
57 Flat-bottomed boat
60...night doubleheader
61 Inactive: Abbr.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65

